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AND COMPLETE

RECORD AND ANALYSIS

OF

Business, Protection, Free Trade, Sound Currency, Civil Government, etc.

To Prof. [illegible]

[illegible]

the

Author

CANNON'S UNIVERSAL

Proof of Money-Making:

EXTRACTS AND CONCLUSIONS
FORMING A

RECORD AND ANALYSIS

OF

BUSINESS, PROTECTION, FREE TRADE, SOUND CURRENCY, CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC.

BY C. S. CANNON.

"FROM THE LOWEST UNIMPORTANT ROUND IN THE LADDER, WE CLIMB TO THE HIGHEST AND STRONGEST."

New Revised Edition.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.:
UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1884.

Price, 20 copies for $1.00 net.

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PREFATORY REMARKS.

AN OPEN CHALLENGE.

A challenge of $25 or more is hereby offered for a successful refutal to Cannon's "Conclusions on the Influences of Protection, Free-Trade, Sound Currency," etc.; providing, however, that the sentiment shall prove to be honest and logical upon both sides, and thereby convince and satisfy the people through an open and rigid test in joint debate, at some specified time and place, as may be agreed upon; after which the victor shall receive the sum of money agreed upon, as his reward, honorably and honestly earned, in the presence of the audience acting in the capacity of a jury on that occasion.

This challenge will hold good until after the day of the coming presidential election in November, 1884.

The prompting motive of this, by the publishers, is made as the strongest possible guarantee within our power, to prove satisfactorily that we mean just what we say, and that we would not dare to openly deceive or mislead the people in such a manner.

Yours very truly,

Union Publishing Company.

Battle Creek, Mich., May, 1884.

PREFATORY ESSAY ON MONEY GETTING.

THIS volume is intended to give information necessary to aid in the effort toward successful money-getting, as well as that of saving, as the two great factors, and less costly than the often precarious and bitter teachings of experience alone. We are forced to acknowledge that business is king. Other influences in society may be equally indispensible, but business nevertheless is king.

We intreat the young to acquire early those habits that serve so useful a purpose in making lighter many of the cares and duties of life. A proper amount of labor, well spiced with sunny sports, is almost absolutely necessary to the formation of a firm, hardy physical constitution, and a cheerful and happy mind. Wealth does not, as we acknowledge, make the man, and should rightfully never be taken into the account in our judgment of men. But the progress of civilization has incurred a necessity for manual labor, as well as of barter and exchange of commodities, as a means of gaining a livelihood. Money-making finds some laborious pathways, as well as some crooked roads that must be straightened.

How we can get money honestly, why we should get it, and what we should do with it, are often, in part, perplexing and important questions. While this work does not discourage any from making money properly, it cautions us to well inform ourselves, and learn to calculate farther and wiser in the matter of saving, which in many respects is not controlled by the home circle altogether.

Reading books may often cause to suddenly dart into a man's mind an idea worth to him hundreds of dollars. Rev. Dr. Fowler says, "One idea, to a man in the beginning of life, is worth many books." But, reader, this book will furnish you many ideas, worth many dollars.

Geo. Peabody was a man who had no money with which to buy, nor time to read, useless novels. At the age of sixteen, he was an orphan, without property, position, or influential friends. Yet he accumulated a great fortune, and finally gave it mostly to schools and libraries, to which he mostly attributed his prosperity.

Says President Garfield, "A trained

man will make his life tell." "Without practical training, you are left on the sea of luck, where thousands go down, while one perchance may succeed."

Practical training implies that which is indispensable to the highest success, and not a thin, outside varnish, serving only as a general passport to trivial favor, nor even as a thick coating of mental or physical accomplishments, which is often as useless alone in the race of life as fox hounds on the great desert.

There are many things that are calculated to aid to pleasure as well as self-reliance in the business world; but other influences and assistance we must have at times to surely succeed, concerning which we will learn more in a future chapter.

We should learn how a man's language, also, affects his material prosperity.

Avoid being too blunt, to begin with. Too great familiarity, in word or deed, even in trivial matters, often breeds contempt for you, whether it be in social or business circles. That is the avenue through which lawless persons, mischief-makers, enemies, and rogues seek to advance, some with desire to misrepresent or deceive, others to detain or cheat, and some to maliciously persecute, blackmail, or ensnare you; perhaps on the grounds of envy, petty spite, disappointed ambition, or political animosity.

But we find in the larger cities, more frequently, a class known as "confidence men," "pick-pockets," and still another class known as soulless and corrupt officials, like the rascally U. S. marshals, and often blackmailing detectives, who often emanate from dens of crime and infamy at the instigation of bilks who live in marble palaces, as in the State of California and elsewhere. Such are the characters we are forced to meet along the pathway of life.

The truly innocent and worthy, even in Roman days, as shown by Cicero, are often made to endure grief and censure from unjust punishment, or undeserved and public rebuke.

Few people are so thoroughly exempt from trivial imperfections, that the mouth giving vent to persistent and heated antipathy or imagination, may not serve to wrongfully insinuate, and magnify a mole-hill to look like a mountain (detective fashion), through gross misrepresentation, from constant hunting, scenting, and watching, until human confidence has become so thoroughly shaken as to destroy the blessings, in great part, for average humanity in this world, by keeping them always doubting, dreading, fearing, watching, distrusting almost everybody. How much nearer to the persecutions of hell could a man dream of getting?

Man is naturally distrustful, and why tolerate abuses that compel him to be more so? Many a friendship is accidentally cut in twain, and partners in business thrown in discord, on purely hasty and mistaken grounds.

Those who are over-cautious about sharp shooting, as by characteristic hinting, or repeating slanderous tales about their more upright rivals, enemies, or neighbors, serve to furnish the greatest assurance of their true worth and integrity, as welcome friends among those by whom they would wish to be regarded as friends.

We find in well regulated society that questions are considered impertinent and out of place, especially when delivered in wholesale quantities, whether of a business or social nature, of an interested or disinterested nature; for they are used as intruders' stepping-stones.

Some questions are unavoidable, and are excusable and always in order when used in a proper way. Professional intruders cannot hide their ear marks.

Like all rogues, mother nature has ordained that they shall be their own worst enemies, and that their outward nature shall testify against them; yet some by nature are able to school themselves to carry out the meanest deception, like a British or Russian detective, for example. Our friends and enemies often seem so near alike that it is sometimes difficult to draw a true line of distinction between them.

A true history of those who began empty-handed and amassed a great fortune honestly, is very interesting. We shall frequently refer to those who began with nothing but a pair of useful hands and a willing mind, both practically trained over a rough road, showing what they did to gain great success and amass such fortunes, some justly and others unjustly, and how some of the latter came to grief at last.

It is not the sons of the rich alone that may remain rich, but the sons of the poor, like Mr. Edison and others, may become rich, unlike the pauperized laborers of Europe, where such great and noble minds are hampered and kept down in degradation forever, while a lot of drones serve to consume and waste all the surplus products of labor.

There are those to-day drudging here in offices, factories, and on the farm, who will, within a few years, doubtless control the policy of this great nation, socially, politically, religiously, and financially.

On general principles, true merit is sure to win. But if one does not use great caution, he may be tripped, to his surprise, if not fall to the bottom of his fame. While his anxiety may at times cause him to imagine dangers near at hand, it will only serve to stimulate his caution.

There are persons all along the business pathway who live as spiders, by spreading their traps and snares and laws in every conceivable direction. They often seek to learn one's whereabouts, study and note his traits of character, conduct, habits, disposition, to learn his business, and anticipate his movements, with various objects in view. Some would steal, and rob you of your money; others aim at your reputation, to gratify malice or for hush-money, or a secret reward to trap you.

Invariably you must look out for tricks and traps under license laws and legal regulations, as a common, every-day plunder upon a careless public, only for the money there is in it, to the officers usually, and even it is a paying practice to drag men down as criminals, either for drunken disorder, or violation of some contemptible law, like selling beer without a license, or selling on election day to friends (detectives), or selling oranges on the village street at half the regular price, and the store-property owner complains about it to the city officers, because he wants the merchant who has rented his store to get as much as possible for his oranges out of the consumers of the village, in order that he may collect the greatest possible rent out of the people through the agency of the merchant; for if the street peddler should be allowed to give the consumer the benefit of low prices, the merchant would have to quit, or go into the street also to sell his wares, or else pay a great deal less rent for the building.

By passing a law that forces business to be done through the doors of some man's house or building, he is enabled thereby to levey and collect an immense, heavy toll from every trader, more or less in proportion to the amount of business done. He assumes to dictate the rights of the entire people, on the ground that they have no moral nor legal right to buy goods as cheap as they can, when it serves to cut off so much from his store rent.

The people are fleeced out of more than twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) every single year in that very way here in Battle Creek. It is exactly the same in nature and effect as the National Tariff Protection policy. It protects a few store owners in collecting an immense revenue, at the expense of the merchants, together with all the people who trade with them in the building instead of on the street. In some towns, the man who would be mean enough to show this matter up to the people, the real slaves, would be slandered and misrepresented in every way, and his influence broken if possible by tricks and traps, until they could bring his reputation low enough to fasten some criminal charge upon him, without exciting public indignation, through some put-up job, or accuse him if possible of improper conduct or language, through some one who would willingly perjure herself for money, any way to win.

By this time the people might perhaps have been reconciled to see a liberal application made of tar and feathers, as an example and a warning to others to "cow down."

But we cannot believe that such a class ever lived in Michigan. We hope not. But there seem to be a great many obstacles and perils along the pathway leading in and out of the arena of this bustling business world.

We bid the young and inexperienced to take warning. Your fortunes are at stake, and, as detective "Jumbo" said to us, "If you are only sharp enough to see it." It behooves you not only to do right, but also to have every appearance of right, and be on your guard, or else you may find yourself laboring in a lost cause.

Then, as we pass along upon the stage

of life, other cares and trials come before us.

You may have wisely chosen as perhaps your partner for life. Your business may have proved a bad venture. You see others in the same situation, the dead and wounded in their business can be counted by scores in every direction, and even the tiller of the soil is seen pleading for a little more time and mercy for his delinquent debts.

Who is the cause of business failure, the husband or the wife?

How many times has this become a momentous question! We doubt not that the figures would almost stagger our judgment. But a careful investigation might serve to reveal a solution that would easily account for many of the strange divorce cases between husband and wife, and the real facts underlying this matter should be better understood. This volume is intended to assist women as much as men. Woman, by the way, has her husband's fortune largely in her own power, because she may, or may not, as she pleases, conform to his circumstances.

However, the question of getting or keeping a home, together with the attributes that go to make it prosperous and happy, does not fully rest within the power of either one of them, under many circumstances.

While the loving parents each respectively may or may not neglect any of the important duties devolved upon them (but to decide their weal or woe,) there are other potent influences at work, as we shall see in a future chapter.

If your family is not living within the income, wherein may it be, how is it, and why is it, if they all work hard?

Where lies the mystery? There are several secrets that bear heavily upon the answer to those questions, which few people seem to comprehend, so far as we can learn.

Education is the great motive power that is being utilized to press the people down into the mire; and as "like cures like," so the education of the people becomes imperative to the prosperity of the race. Till the mind, as well as the soil, and stimulate the governing forces—the mental—along with the physical organs, and drive out the weeds that take away the fruits of your labor.

A house with good books has a soul in it. When readable books come into the house, the young folks also are apt to be inspired with a greater spirit of ambition. It brings them to thinking in a wider field than before. Reading and thinking train the mind to act; to more quickly comprehend, as well as to endure the steady strain of business cares more as a pleasure, and weans the inclination from seeking idle or vulgar pastime. There is nothing that has the same influence over a person as a good book. It creates a thirst for substantial mental food, and drowns the taste for wild novels, so destructive to unsophisticated youth.

Children learn to read by being in the presence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading, and grows upon it. The love of knowledge in a young mind is almost a warrant against the inferior excitement of passions and vices. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life, because it serves to feed and train the mind to act and comprehend quickly and wisely.

A sound economy is the result of a sound understanding brought into action. It is the studying and foreseeing of contingencies, and guarding against them, which some please to denominate luck rather than worth or true merit. There is no such thing as luck, on general principles.

If you would not have your children lost to you in after years, then make home happy and useful to them while they are young.

It requires no great observation to enable one to fully appreciate the wonderful influence and extent to which all the faculties continue to develop from the early influences of parental care to a higher state of cultivation. One cannot dream himself into knowledge, skill, fortune, or character. He must sooner or later begin to hammer and forge for himself, partially as he has been drilled or taught at home.

Fortunes are often made from small beginnings, and character is made up largely from small habits.

Those who expect to come up in this world, instead of build up, will soon faint by the way.

C. S. C.

Rev. Joseph Cook, the "strongest of his generation," wants the dictator: I say, come on with your schemes of confiscation, and forced loans, and graded income tax, and irredeemable currency, under universal suffrage, and if you are sufficiently frank in proclaiming the doctrines of your ring-leaders, then, under military necessity, and even here in the United States, we must get rid of universal suffrage, and we shall. [Applause.] Rather than allow these things we will have one of the fiercest of civil wars. [Prolonged applause.]

Richmond (Va.) *State:* The defeat of Butler in Massachusetts was entirely due to the bulldozing of the workingmen of that State by the employers and capitalists, and yet who thinks of indicting the best people of Massachusetts for resorting to this means of protecting the best interests of society from the irresponsible rabble!

There are defects in our institutions which can only be remedied by irregular means, and the most defective portion of the machinery of our government is the elective. The best must govern in every State, and will, regardless of any attempt to deprive them of that right.

New York *Herald:* Our people please themselves with the fancy that they are free because they have the right to meddle a little with politics now and then. In conventions, in legislatures, and in similar places they chatter and twaddle and scream like so many crows and jays over the eternal principles of freedom as secured in the political fabric, and meanwhile the great economical facts of life—the facts which are, and always were, the the really shaping and controlling forces in the political destinies of a people, sweep rapidly and certainly forward on lines that indicate the will and movement of a despotic spirit. In that movement a great collision with the popular will is in preparation.

Senator Sharon: We need a stronger government. The wealth of the country demands it. Without capital and the capitalists our government would not be worth a fig. The capital of the country demands protection; its rights are as sacred as the rights of the paupers who are continually prating about the encroachment of capital and against centralization. We have tried Grant, and we know him to be a man for the place above all others. He has nerve. As President he would be commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and when the communistic tramps of the country raised mobs to tear up railroad tracks and to sack cities on the sham cry of "bread or blood," he would not hesitate to turn loose upon them canister and grape. The wealth of the country has to bear the burdens of government, and it should control it. The people are becoming educated up to this theory rapidly, and the sooner this theory is recognized in the constitution and laws, the better it will be for the people. Without bloodshed, and rivers of it, there will be no political change of administration. The moneyed interests of the country for self-preservation must sustain the Republican party. The railroads, the banks, the manufacturers, the heavy importers, and all classes of business, in which millions are invested, will sustain the supremacy of the Republican party. Democratic success would be bankruptcy to them. To avert fearful bloodshed, a strong central government should be established as soon as possible.

The colonial possessions of Great Britain embrace about one-third of the surface of the globe, and nearly one-fourth of its population.

A CLOSING ODE.

Standing still is weakness, folly,
Stepping backward more than crime,
Moping, doubting, melancholy,
Worse than useless—squandering time.

Forward, march, and press the battle,
Fling your colors to the breeze;
Ye are men, ye are not cattle,
Live for action, not for ease.

Strike Oppression, break its power,
Strike for freedom, strike for life;
Equal rights, the richest dower,
Meets you midway in the strife.

Right shall rule, and conquer Error,
Ballots vanquish every wrong,
Money kings be struck with terror,
Freedom be the nation's song.

PART FOURTEENTH.—CONTEST BETWEEN RICH AND POOR.

RUSSIAN NIHILISM.

CONTEST BETWEEN RICH AND POOR—WHY A NEWSPAPER MAN FLED FROM RUSSIA—THE HORRORS OF RUSSIAN PRISONS.

Cleveland Leader.

"There is a gentleman who can give you a pretty good story," said a popular Lake Shore conductor, pointing to a foreign-looking individual who occupied a seat in the smoking-car. The conductor introduced the newspaper man, and soon Alexander Mellenhoff, the Nihilist, and the reporter, were engaged in an animated conversation. Mellenhoff had been a newspaper man himself, while in his native country, and to sundry articles published in his journal which reflected upon the government, were due his exile.

Speaking with a French accent, he said: "I have spent two years in England previous to my coming to this country, and from what I have seen of the United States so far I feel justified in saying that it is the greatest country in the world. You have the highest and truest form of government, and for general intelligence and well-being of the people, you have the lead.

"Two years ago last December, while sitting in my editorial chair in St. Petersburg, one of my trusty messengers came in, and said that the Czar had but a few moments before ordered my arrest, and that if I wished to escape banishment, I must leave the city without even bidding my family good-by. I started for Paris in disguise, where I was soon after joined by my wife and baby.

"Together we proceeded to England, where we have resided till a few weeks ago, when I came alone to America, with the view of seeing the country, and if satisfactory, to make it my permanent home. I shall probably settle in New York City, as there are many Russians there, who are not only my friends, but sworn enemies to the Russian government.

"Yes, I am a Nihilist; and if you had experienced what I have, I think you would be one, too.

"During the Russo-Turkish war, my father was one of the bravest and ablest officers that fought under the Russian flag. It was he who had led the successful charge over the Turkish redoubt at Plevna. For this he was personally thanked and decorated by the emperor.

"Ten years after the close of that terrible struggle, my father was torn from his family, and exiled for life in the death-wilds of Siberia. My mother and baby sister were cast into one of the filthiest and most horrible dungeons in Moscow. I was then a student at a university in St. Petersburg. The terrible climate and harsh treatment of my father soon brought him to a premature grave. But his sufferings were nothing compared with those which killed my mother.

"Listen." Here a slight pallor overspread the speaker's face, and in tremulous tones he continued: "Have you ever heard anything about a Russian prison? No? Then I will tell you that of all the hellish places built by the hands of man for the consignment of God's creatures, those are the worst. Underground to the depth of sometimes sixty feet, damp, moldy, and stinking with effete matter, my mother and little sister lay for two long months before death ended their horrible existence. The rats which infest these dungeons are nearly as large as a young cat, going in large swarms, and devouring everything which comes in their way. They are cowardly, however, and for two months my mother kept them away from herself and child; but finally her strength gave out, and the rats devoured them both, save a few pieces of

hair and clothing, which my wife has in England.

"Yes, I am a Nihilist, and I would to Heaven I possessed ten thousand lives, that I might consecrate them all to that noble cause.

"I notice," pursued the stranger, speaking in a calmer tone, "that the people in this country have a very wrong impression concerning Nihilists and Nihilism. They seem to have the idea that they are a lot of blood-thirsty, brutal beings, who would as lief cut your throat as to look at you. There are, to be sure, a great many ignorant and low-born people numbered among them, a class of individuals to be found in any country, that are ever ready to join a revolutionary party, whatever its causes; but you will find that the vast majority of the Nihilists are of the best and most intelligent people of Russia. At the university where I attended, every one of the professors were Nihilists, as well as all the students.

"A great many people class us on the level with the Irish dynamiters or Fenians, whatever they are called; but this, again, is an injustice. While it is true that the Nihilists use dynamite and other high explosives in their warfare, yet, did we but have a form of government which would represent the people as well as the nobility, such death-like measures as are now resorted to would end.

"The Irish people have that form of government, and they are not satisfied with it; for no government could satisfy them. So it is not right to class us among the Irish dynamiters, from the difference of intelligence and social standing of the two parties, the causes which they represent, and the governments under which they live."

"Has Nihilism diminished since the coming of the present Czar?" inquired the reporter.

"No; on the contrary, it has greatly increased. There is not a capital or hardly a large city in Europe where they do not have their headquarters. There are even members of the Czar's family who are Nihilists, and they can be counted in Russia by the thousands. No; Nihilism has been spreading itself among the Russian people most effectually during the last three years, and it will ever become more powerful, till their object is accomplished—that of revolutionizing the government, and limiting the absolute and heartless power of the Romanoff family. The cause for which my mother and father met their terrible death was not known by them, nor even by me to this day. Upon the slightest pretext, and without any chance of defending themselves, are thousands of families every year torn apart to meet a similar fate."

"Does it not seem a pity that so many innocent lives should be sacrificed by your mode of warfare?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, it does. We feel it more than you imagine. But how can it be avoided? There is no other way open for us."

COLONEL SUDEIKIN'S MURDER—A CONTEST BETWEEN THE RICH AND POOR—WHY THE RUSSIAN COLONEL WAS PUT TO DEATH BY THE NIHILISTS.

"Stepniak," in *London Daily News*.

"Five years ago, the name of Captain Sudeikin, outside his own family and regiment, was completely unknown. Of plebeian origin, and at the time of his death still young, he owed his rise solely to his own strength of will and great natural gifts. The new chief was a born mouchard, a detective of the stamp of Vidocq or of 'Monsieur Lecocq,' of Gaboriau's celebrated romance. His plan was this: Never to arrest a man, however dangerous he might be deemed, when first suspected, but to follow him step by step and watch him day and night, find out who were his friends, track them in the same fashion, and then, at a given moment, arrest them all—all but a few, for Sudeikin was too clever at his business not to know that if he let one or two conspirators escape, he might thereby be enabled to make further and possibly still more important captures. In 1878 Sudeikin arrested at Kief every known or suspected member of the revolutionary party. But a few days later he set several of his prisoners at liberty, giving the preference to those who were the most compromised and the least prudent. These he called 'decoys.' The Nihilists called them 'bombs.' To accomplish his purposes, he spared neither money, promises,

pains, nor lies; and in his own person he became almost ubiquitous. He possessed in perfection the art of insinuating himself into the confidence of his prisoners, even of those who were most suspicious and always on their guard."

Having described the crafty methods by which Colonel Sudeikin wormed himself into the confidence of his foes, "Stepniak" proceeds:—

"It was resolved some time ago to put an end to Colonel Sudeikin's preternatural activity. He knew this quite well, and when talking with imprisoned revolutionists, would often laughingly observe that, sooner or later, he was sure to be killed, but that he would do his best to make it rather later than sooner; and it must be admitted that he took excellent measures to insure his safety. He studied the tactics of his enemies, and followed their example. Both in the manner of his life and in the organization of his staff, Sudeikin imitated the Nihilists. Like a veritable 'illegal man,' he had no fixed habitation. He lived first in one quarter, then in another, and his intimates alone knew his true address, which altered continually. His confidential assistants acted in like manner. Like him, they moved from place to place, concealed their identity under soubriquets and nicknames, just as the Nihilists do, and recognized each other by signs and countersigns. It is evident that the death of a man so bold, so circumspect and cunning, could not possibly have been compassed without the connivance of somebody in the enjoyment of his fullest confidence."

THE PROBLEM OF BRIBERY AND REPUBLICS.

In his correspondance to the *Indianapolis Daily News*, C. S. Cannon writes:—

It is a difficult thing for even an able statesman to reason with another man's overflowing pocket-book, that has no ears.

A free republican system of government, and excessive millionaires fast multiplying under the same—the two cannot continue to walk along together forever. If history shall be our guide, the one must lose or gain ground, under the other, sooner or later. Eventually, one "must go," or be reduced to subserviency.

In Russia to-day the people are placed under the despotism of "martial law," which serves as an obstacle to progress, intelligence, and civilization. The earliest government of Russia was a republic, which continued for about one thousand years, when, in A. D. 851, a violent political disturbance took place, which divided the republic into revolutionary territories, and inaugurated a warfare that threatened extermination of the race, as in old Rome. The republic of Russia continued to exist in name, however, until 826, when a council chosen from the various factions convened at Novgorod, and after lengthy celebrations decided to invite a Varago named Rurick to accept the sovereignty, and Russia became a monarchy. She is now under "martial law." Perhaps some do not fully comprehend the meaning of the term "martial law." It means that she has converted her entire country into what we might call a "mighty prison," and placed her people under a discipline somewhat similar to that which we see inside of our great prison walls; where the minority, with weapons in hand, stand guard over a majority; and the first subject that dare lift his head, and sound his voice against his ruler and master, often loses his head without much ceremony.

There is now no hope for her, not even under the determined effort of Nihilism; for she is at the mercy of organized capital owned by tyranny. The old Roman republic went down while under the sway also of a lot of contending and "aspiring millionaires."

History fails to show us that the many dynasties of the old world that millionaires sway, with their many fine castles, proved the surest advances in the direction of inventions and great improvements, such as have made America what she is. Such has been, in the main, the work of other noble minds, and not less active brains, which money cannot create, and which are found largely among the ranks of a less favored class as regards riches. During the days of the Roman republic, impartial history tells us that Crassus had invested in farming lands the sum of $8,072,915, besides as much more in slaves, etc. Seneca had $12,109,375. Lentillus the Augur had $16,145,805. Augustus

(like Wm. H. Vanderbilt) received by the testament of his friends $161,450,330. Tiberius left at his death $108,984,375. Julius Cæsar, before he held any office under the republic of Rome, owed 1,300 talents, or $1,279,375; and when he set out for Spain, after his prætorship, he is reported to have said he was then $10,091,145 worse than nothing. When he first entered Rome, in the beginning of the civil war, he took out of the treasury $5,479,895, and brought back to it eventually $24,218,750; and somewhat later than this he believed himself to be "king of Rome," and that led to his assassination. He purchased the friendship of Curio (powerful, like Gen. Grant), at the commencement of the civil war, by a bribe of $2,421,856, and also that of the consul and statesman, L. Paulus, by 1,500 talents, or about $1,397,500. Caligula (unlike President Hayes) laid out on one public supper $403,625; and the ordinary supper in the hall of Appollo, to gain public favor (Belknap fashion), was 50,000 drachms, or $8,070.

It was under the sway of such men that the Roman republic went down; the empire built upon its ruins, and that went down; and also their civilization went down, leaving only dead languages, as Greek and Latin, to tell us of their tragical career and bad ending.

Rich men have learned that they are a favored class; that they may tax the people unjustly, and use a portion of the proceeds to sustain them. They may commit a dastardly crime of almost any conceivable nature, and afterward buy off the officers in charge; and, in short, may fairly defy man and all the laws of man. As the *New York Tribune* puts it: "The commercial locomotive will make short work of the congressional bull."

Yes; with their millions of wealth together, with their united army of paid blackmailing detectives lobbying in nearly all of our legislative halls, and scouting elsewhere, they may lead astray or override and falsify any ordinary man or set of men. Truly, in the words of the *New York Herald*, "Conflict is in preparation;" and, according to the words of Jay Gould, "We shall shortly find ourselves living under a monarchy."

INVECTIVE AGAINST CATALINE.

BY CICERO.

How long, O Cataline, wilt thou abuse our patience? Art thou not daunted by the nightly watch posted to secure the Palatium? . . . Thy wretched conspiracy is laid bare to every man's knowledge, here in the senate. . . . We are well aware of thy proceedings last night. . . . Alas the times! Alas the public morals! The senate understands all this. The consuls see it. Yet the traitor lives! Lives? Ay, truly, and confronts us here in council; takes part in our deliberations; and with his measuring eye, marks out each man of us for slaughter. . . .

There was that virtue once in Rome, that a wicked citizen was held more execrable. . . . While there is one man that dares defend thee, live!

But thou shalt live so beset, so surrounded, so scrutinized by the vigilant guards that I have placed around thee, that thou shalt not stir thy foot against the republic without my knowledge. There shall be eyes to detect thy slightest movement, and listening ears to catch thy wariest whisper, of which thou shalt not suspect or dream. The darkness of night shall not cover thy treason—the walls of privacy shall not stifle its voice. . . . Thou shalt soon be made aware that I am even more active in providing for the preservation of this republic, than thou in plotting its destruction!—*First Oration against Cataline.*

We feel it imperative that every one should read our letter on "Bribery and Republics" in connection with Cicero's orations and Russian Nihilism; also our "Conclusions," and the interview on "Civil Service."

THE TYRANT PRÆTOR DENOUNCED.

BY CICERO.

An opinion has long prevailed, fathers, that, in public prosecutions, men of wealth, however clearly convicted, are always safe. This opinion, so injurious to our order, so detrimental to the State, is now in your power to refute. A man

is on trial before you who is rich, and who hopes his riches will compass his acquittal, but whose life and actions are sufficient condemnation in the eyes of all candid men. I speak of Caius Verres, who, if he now receive not the sentence his crime deserves, it shall not be through the lack of criminal or of a prosecutor, but through the failure of the ministers of justice to do their duty. . . .

What does the quæstorship of Verres exhibit but one continued scene of villanies? The public treasure squandered, a consul stripped and betrayed, an army deserted and reduced to want, a province robbed, the civil and religious rights of a people trampled on! . . . Roman citizens have, like slaves, been put to death by tortures. Men the most worthy have been condemned and banished by him without a hearing, while the most atrocious criminals have, with money, purchased exemption from the punishment due to thy guilt.

I ask now, Verres, what have you to advance against these charges? Art thou not the tyrant praetor, who dared to put to an infamous death on the cross, that ill-fated and innocent citizen, Publius Gavious Cosanus?

And what was his offense? He had declared his intention of appealing to the justice of his country against your brutal persecutions! For this, when about to embark for home, he was seized, brought before *you*, charged by you with being a spy, scourged and tortured.

In vain did he exclaim: "I am a Roman citizen! I have served under Lucius Pretius, who is now at Panormous, and he will attest to my innocence!"—words which, in the remotest regions, are a passport to protection. O liberty! O sound once more, once more delightful to every Roman ear! . . .

Once sacred—now trampled on!

Is it come to this?—In a Roman province, within sight of Italy, and there, blind, scourge, torture, and put to an infamous death a Roman citizen? . . . Shall nothing restrain the merciless monster who, in the confidence of his riches, strikes at the very root of liberty, and sets mankind at defiance? And shall this man escape? Fathers, it must not be! It must not be, unless you would certainly undermine the very foundation of social safety, strangle justice, and call down anarchy, massacre, and ruin on the commonwealth.—*Oration against Verres.*

Millionaire's continued to rule, however, and Cicero's closing predictions were more than realized. His head, like hundreds and thousands of others, was severed from its body. Anarchy prevailed generally. Riches and wisdom, on opposing sides, fought like the panther and the bear, until both were exterminated. America will possibly see it. Is it coming between capital and labor? God forbid!

Rich men have put their money over law, and defied mankind, from the remotest history down.

What does the Bible teach us in this direction?—It shows that riches have been a constant scourge and curse to all civilized nations, and is still nourished with fostering care in this day of intelligence.

CINCINNATI RIOT.

The cause of mob law in Cincinnati is that the criminal classes are the only ones who have in practice enjoyed any protection from the law. This protection has been accorded through the arts of lawyers like Mr. T. C. Campbell, who has been ordered to leave the city.

Mr. Campbell is not a desperado. He is a self-respecting citizen and an able lawyer. We have the like of him at this bar, and most communities can duplicate him. They all belong to a class known as "criminal lawyers," and this has come to mean lawyers who for money will undertake to clear the guiltiest murderer alive. They call it "defending" the criminal. To defend a criminal is to see that he has fair play in his trial. With this class of lawyers this is no longer the purpose. The purpose is, by whatever hook or crook, by every possible use and misuse of every conceivable technicality, by—as it is at times popularly supposed—the corruption of juries either with money or other interest, by "the law's delay," by wearing out the prosecutions, to secure the escape "scot free" of murderers proven to be such. It is as notorious here as in Cincinnati, that if a man has money he cannot be convicted, or at least he is not. Warren Tate was a case in point. While this has been going on in the court room, there has been in the

street the same connivance at and partnership with law-breaking by the authorities.

Some of the papers there and elsewhere, and some of the people, are talking about the "commune." There is no more communistic spirit in the Cincinnati riot than in the Cincinnati musical festival. The riot began without premeditation. Their purpose has been the destruction of the jail and the killing of the murderers therein. The court house stood in the way of the only approach to the jail; at once arose the cry, "down with this temple of injustice;" and so it fell.

Here is a community that has no protection from the law. "Law" has become a stench in its nostrils. Why, even some negroes there the other day killed a whole family for the purpose of making a few dollars by selling their bodies!

OUTSIDE OF GUN STORES, DURING THIS RIOT,

It is to be noted that no man has been robbed, no bank been "gutted," no private or public property harmed beyond just the two buildings that are the emblems of the scoundrelism which at the hands of rascally lawyers and corrupt juries has masqueraded in the garb of justice, to pardon sins.

The way in which the police and the militia are attacked with the most contemptuous indifference, is significant. Inculcate the feeling that law is law, and is supreme, and not for the protection of the community's criminals and law-breakers only. We pay a premium for license over law by protecting the law-breaker (if he can pay a fee).

The *Indianapolis News* is the producer of the above.

MOB LAW.

Concerning the riot at Cincinnati, the *Western Christian Advocate* has the following to say:—

"The riot was prepared by a long course of treachery to law and trifling with justice, through the trickery of unscrupulous and mercenary men, so far as to give insecurity to life and property of orderly citizens.

"Men of the worst character have been elected to office, and the jail contains more than twenty murderers."

From the resolutions adopted by the people of Cincinnati, we here extract in brief:—

"*Whereas*, . . . [The Burner case] was one of the most atrocious and cold-blooded murders ever committed, . . . therefore be it—

"*Resolved*, That the jurors . . . are unfit to live in civilized community, . . . and should be so treated that they will be glad to leave the county, and seek homes elsewhere during their unworthy lives."

Such a system to establish a precedent that money is superior to law, seems to be an effort to prove the incapacity of the people who are not rich to govern themselves, by leading them into outbreaks, and showing the weakness of popular rule, and the necessity of creating a strong central government, in which a king may be recognized as the law supreme, as the ideal of Jay Gould's form of monarchial rule, where equal laws are set aside, as in Russia.

A vast militia, and a large army of detectives, have been thoroughly organized throughout the United States, ready to muster in at the first national uprising against abuses and oppressive laws, as the favorable time to flank popular rule, by continuing to hold the people down under martial law, and then every popular leader of the people put out of the way or silenced.

Detectives and assassins, it appears, must be early convinced from actual records, that there is ample security insured them for committing murderous jobs for a secret reward, as well as wrecking men's reputations who may oppose millionaire sway, by haunting their steps continually, and giving them distinctly to understand that their enemies will haunt them everywhere, that as long as an enemy can pay the chief detective a large bribe, he will sound the alarm, "Look out for him," and "never let up."

Men like Mayor Kallock, of San Francisco, and Kearney, must be hunted by human bloodhounds; and such men as Charles De Young, did and may again shoot down those who oppose millionaires, and yet not be classed as outlaws, nor punished as criminals.

The success of the French republic is

largely due to her manner of doing away with monopoly of land, etc., under Catholic tyranny.

They confiscated lands under the church monopoly, and issued their paper money based upon these lands with remarkable success.

DETECTIVES AS MONEY-MAKERS.

WHILE THERE ARE MANY HONEST ONES,

Detectives are not usually talked about for their dishonest schemes. Their work is all secret, like a band of conspirators or horse thieves, working in darkness, and therefore out of reach of public vigilance and criticism. Joining the detective ranks will not cleanse a man of all his inward meanness. It may serve him as a mask for a while, however. Detectives, not so much less than United States marshals, lawyers, saloon-keepers, etc., find a trick in their trade to increase their business and profits, to get their living and traveling expenses, etc., off from the State, besides their fees and large extra rewards for making arrests, and additional secret bounties for their shrewd rascality in persecuting and tripping people, frequently to gratify enmity alone on the one hand, and double pay on the other.

When men will murder for money, they will not hesitate to put up a dishonest job for money, and even drive one to prison even though innocent. I hear charges made that detectives pass often large bills of counterfeit money for profit in that, and put another one on the track of the unsuspecting victim, only to get the large reward offered for his arrest and conviction. Others sell copper plates for $100 to make counterfeit silver coin, and then send another man to make the arrest for having such tools in possession. By this means he makes his $100, and also a portion of the large reward for his arrest. You will read on the greenback the severity of the law, and the detective gets a lift accordingly.

Such detectives are liars of the highest waters, and rogues of the finest type. And thus the saying, "It takes a rogue to catch a rogue;" for they will swear to lies if necessary to carry their point. There is nothing too low and mean for some of them to do. I have an actual case in mind that happened recently, from which I draw the following statement, of a local detective trying to trap a government detective, while both were ignorant about the other.

A farmer was arrested for counterfeiting, and then let loose on a floating sentence for three years with good behavior, providing he would, as a government detective, capture four other counterfeiters or dealers therein, which he promised to do. He had three sons, all of whom quietly turned detective in their old neighborhood. They selected several subjects as their victims. One of them was offered some counterfeit silver. Finally the detective is said to have hired a man to personate the one, and in company with two policemen and at midnight (to head off evidence of defence for the victim), they went to a drug store, and bought three whiskies with a counterfeit half dollar, and the victim's name was called aloud in the presence of the druggist, who afterward remembered part of the circumstances, and swore to them as he remembered, including the passing of the counterfeit money.

The victim claims that the policemen were paid $30 each to help carry out the conspiracy. He told his lawyer that he could prove an alliby, showing his presence elsewhere at that time. The lawyer, somewhat later, says, "We do not need to prove an alliby. We can beat them on the merits of the case; for it does not look reasonable that you would go in the presence of two officers of the law and knowingly pass counterfeit money."

The victim was an uneducated farm hand, and easily put off by his lawyer, and was sent to prison for three years in consequence. It shows what kind of material we find in the detective ranks,—unprincipled farmers, their inexperienced sons, and ignorant farm laborers. It was, in connection with the two or three others captured, considered a pretty good haul for the detectives. The farmer and his sons were forced to leave the county, however, and finally to sell the old farm at a sacrifice.

While it was a game between detectives, it serves conclusively to prove rascality in detective business, either as counterfeiters or in putting up jobs of conspiracy. Sending out printed advertisements to

sell "queer" (a nickname for counterfeit) money, is another way of tempting people to make business for detectives to watch those who send good money for bad, and trap them for the bounty the government will pay them.

There is no organization that can effectually watch the sneaking tricks and games and conspiracy of detectives. We learn only of their great skill in capturing criminals, as a rule. Another and a similar case between two opposing detectives is that of White River Township, Johnson Co., Ind., concerning the facts of which one Isaac Runnels can tell you something, as he seems to understand it.

We might mention many other tricks, except for want of space at this time.

THE INTERVIEWER.

HIS MISSION UNDER CIVIL GOVERNMENT—SOMETHING FOR DETECTIVES TO READ.

This essay was written by Josh Billings, page 320 of his complete works. He says:—

"I pitty the poor interviewer. He iz not alwus a bad fellow at heart, but hiz trade iz a mean one, and the bizzness haz spilte him.

"The interviewer iz a human hosstrich, feeding on enny thing he kan find, and digesting eazy enny thing he kan swallo.

"He iz a kind ov kultivated hyena, and makes yu shudder to think that at enny moment he may turn wild, and begin tew hunt for a human beefstake.

"He haz just branes enuff tew keep hiz impudence aktiv, and tho he haz but little malice, he will hunt yu sharper and worry yu wuss than a canal boat bedbug.

"Thare iz no eskaping this breed ov kritters.

"Death itself iz no eskape from the interviewer, for they will hang around the departure till they git an item, and then go for the female widow.

"The interviewer would rather tell the truth if he can, but aint discouraged if he iz forced tew tell what aint so.

"They are az dangerous tew admit into yure konfidence as a pickpocket, not bekause they will take enny spoons, but bekause yu are haff afrade they will.

"Modesty would ruin an interviewer, and delikasy would unfit him for bizzness; and he can even thrive without being honest.

"The interviewer, like the kursid muskeeter, workin in the dark, hovers around yu, and ef he don't bite, he sings, which iz the wussest ov the 2.

"I have been lit onto by the interviewer miself, and hav answered his questions az honest az ever a child did the katekisum, and the next day rede the dialogue in the mornin paiper, and it waz awl as nue to me az Old Probabilitiz log of the weather.

"I do really pitty the poor interviewer; for he works for hiz bread like enny other skribbler, and for what i kno, hates the bizzness; but i am sad when I say that if he iz good at interviewing, he is too impudent tew be good for enny thing ellse.

"There is no kure for a reglar interviewer; he thirsts for the game like a fox hound, and iz anxious tew find a track tew chase; he lives on-up plunder, and would ruther be sente up fer 30 daze than tew see his colum in the morning *Gazette* without a trophy."

OUR CIVIL SERVICE ANALYZED.

THREE HUNDRED PUBLIC SERVANTS ELECTED, AND ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND APPOINTED—THE PEOPLE HAVE NEITHER THE POWER TO ELECT NOR REMOVE.

An ex-member of the silver commission was interviewed by C. S. Cannon.

We copy from the *Saturday* (Chicago) *Express*, as follows:—

Hon. George Willard, who is one of the ex-members of the silver commission of the forty-fourth Congress, was interviewed to-day, and the conversation that took place was about as follows:—

"Mr. Willard, how many officials do the people directly elect under our federal government?"

"Something over 300."

"How many officials do you understand there to be under this federal government?"

"About 100,000."

"Then the people directly elect only about three out of every thousand officials."

"That is about the proportion."

"Do the officers who are elected by the people have anything to do with the election of subordinates selected for government service?"

"Nothing under the Constitution. The Senate only has a right to perform in confirming appointments."

"And the people have no voice in the election of senators."

"Not directly."

"The United States senators often corruptly obtain their positions, do they not?"

"I believe they do. There have been such cases on record."

"Well, then the jobbers need only to buy less than forty United States senators, besides the president, to control about 99,000 other officials?"

"It would appear so."

"Have the people the necessary power in reserve to dismiss an ill-designing official whom they have recently elected? that is to say, can the people dismiss an official as did John Sherman and President Hayes when they dismissed collector Arthur without summoning proof before judge or jury?"

"That is the duty of the chief executive or of Congress by impeachment. It is not within the direct province of the people."

"Then the people cannot dismiss an ill-designing official under the same circumstances that the office-holders can dismiss 997 out of every 1,000?"

"No; the people cannot dismiss any officer."

"When one officer attempts to expose fraud in other officers, the president and senate have the power to remove him, have they not?"

"Yes; they have the power to remove any subordinate officer."

"In 1859, as the American Almanac states, the department of justice under the federal government consisted of very few men, while sixteen years later it had increased out of all ratio to the increase in any other branch of the government. The corrupt jobbers are arraigned before this department, if I am not mistaken. And is not the judicial service easily mis-directed in the way of protecting office-holders and jobbers generally?"

"It may or may not be so. That would depend largely upon the character of the judicial officers who may be appointed."

"But the government officials have the power to select men who will be subservient to their interests, have they not?"

"They possess that power."

"Then what do you think of competitive examinations for determining one's qualifications for a subordinate position under the government?"

"I approve of them; and it might also be thought advisable to combine with such examinations a further enlargement of the power of the people to select federal officers by a direct popular vote."

"To this latter alternative would it not be well to limit the candidate for election to the first grades of the service, and of postmasters, to persons whose qualifications had been previously determined by some popular examination?"

"I think it would."

"Then can the people obtain relief from the present state of things by any other method than constitutional amendment?"

"They may for the time being, by a rigid reform of the method of appointments in the civil service, and by the election of representatives who will support the reform. But I think an amendment is required."

"But how are these representatives to be made to feel the necessity of supporting reform measures, should some corrupt jobbing scheme offer a stimulus to betray the people? The latter have no control over the former. You say they have no power to dismiss one of them."

"There are evils which can alone be overcome by an amendment to the Constitution, and this may be one of them."

The gentleman was interrupted, and the conversation ceased."

CONCLUSIONS

ON THE

Influences of Protective Free Trade,

AND A

SOUND CURRENCY.

BY

C. S. CANNON.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1884,

By C. S. CANNON,

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PART FIFTEENTH.

INFLUENCES OF

PROTECTION, FREE TRADE AND SOUND CURRENCY.

A TREATISE ON

Protection, Free Trade, Bonds, Notes, Fiat, Inflation, Suspension of Specie Resumption, Panics, Repudiation and Confiscation, Imports and Exports, Gold, Taxation, Mode of Taxation.

CONCLUSIONS ON THE INFLUENCES OF PROTECTIVE FREE TRADE AND A SOUND CURRENCY.

OUR mission here is to labor for the truth that will properly unite conflicting sentiments, that different factions may work harmoniously together, and not continue to defy the higher aims and better interests of mankind through the blind worship of party supremacy which serves to foster the seed of sectional strife and discord, being also the greatest bane to prosperity and pure government.

Let us try and reason among ourselves, and see what the outgrowth will bring,—not indulging ourselves either to provoke slander, for the world is full enough of that already. Let us take up true living issues that demand truth easy to understand without illustrating by a bloody war-whoop, for it's a different kind of a whoop now. But under what rule shall we find truth? We answer, By following the rules of logic that facts may be produced with a vigorous exactness and by philosophical analysis. Those who listen to such logic are surely not being deceived or cheated in time or means, but on the contrary may learn that which will lead in the direction where we should save both time and money. Like the renowned Goodyear, it is better to risk a few minutes, or one cent's worth of sulphur in rubber, if it may possibly serve to profit us many fold. This we solemnly pledge you we will do before finishing our remarks.

We do not launch our bark on party waters, but go as free, independent citizens, enjoying the undisputed right to the elective franchise, which demands intelligence on the part of all.

For several months past, from daily intercourse with people of all shades of intelligence, belief, and opinions, we have come to the irresistible conclusion that some are at a loss to understand what they would wish to believe and uphold for their personal welfare and safety. Fellow citizens, that is what we propose to solve right here. Let all throw away party prejudice from the start, for we ourselves have none strictly to serve. We propose to serve the people, and will find enough to do to explain facts and principles necessary for a clear and wise understanding, necessary to properly direct our votes.

In America, we are not apt to be coerced in belief. We may correct or confirm our sentiments at pleasure. We may openly approve or disapprove of the speaker's sentiments, and even interrogate and argue to sound the depth of his argument which is the surest and most

honest way to settle disputes and to conciliate differences.

We believe most people are honest and sincere in entertaining opposite and often inconsistent sentiments, simply for lack of sufficient sound reasons from study and research to cause them to believe otherwise. It is true we find doubts and complications arising from the several issues; yet we may find a clear and satisfactory solution if we will; that is to say, if we have not sworn to great fidelity to the crack of party whip.

But what would you say if you were to be asked to give your verdict at the close, as a jury on this occasion. Would you be governed by honest convictions and judge from the evidence presented or from former prejudice. Justice, when at the mercy of prejudice, is impossible. But we may feel safe, I believe, in the hands of American citizens as confirmed by past history.

We propose to discuss these questions with candor and coolness, conducive to right conclusions, and aim to give every person an opportunity to defend his reasonable doubts and prejudices to his satisfaction. To start out with, we find that the national debt being so rapidly paid off has forced the currency question once more before the people, in consequence of its destroying the National Banks. On the third day of March last, the United States supreme court decided forever that Congress has the constitutional right to issue legal tender money direct from the government. Therefore, we feel in duty bound to give you a few self-evident facts concerning that question, from which you may draw your own conclusions.

Then again, in consequence of not perpetuating the class known as "bondholders" in the United States (as they do in Europe) the immense revenues of the country uniformly coming in cannot continue to find way out of the United States Treasury as fast as it has been doing; consequently, something must be done right away.

This dilemma has served to bring the tariff question also (which is the source of these revenues) directly to the attention of the people, and demands of them to decide whether we shall keep up such a high tax on the people as heretofore, but now for the benefit of the manufacturies expressly, or whether we shall have free trade for the benefit of other important industries, and for the benefit of the people at large.

Our efforts on this occasion will therefore, from the necessity of the case, embrace as leading factors in the problem the subjects of bonds, currency protection and free-trade. We cannot well discuss the one without calling into question the others just mentioned.

We shall need, then, to explain in this case the difference between a coupon bond and a United States note or greenback bond, bank note and coin certificates. We will also explain the principles which underlie tariff protection and greenback protection—home free trade and universal free trade. We may assume a course for our remarks perhaps more convenient than systematic.

We will here say that without equal and proportional security, and with uniform and equitable valuation of all property honestly and laboriously earned, whether it be from last year's savings in the army or elsewhere, or to-day in the shop or on the farm, when such uniform right is wrested from us, we really have nothing left us worth calling liberty.

In commencing upon the bond question we will endeavor to explain the situation of a soldier whom we will suppose to be standing at our right. We remember that he gave to the United States government one hundred dollars' worth of his time and service, and more than one thousand dollars' worth of his limbs, and even offered his life in defense of our general welfare and liberty; and for that what did the government tender him more than one hundred dollars' worth of small bonds without interest, and made them a legal tender as money but for one class of people who ranked with the less favored and those that set up to be shot at. Meanwhile the bonding or favored class could lawfully refuse such in payment to them, and without risking his money or bonds purchased mostly at the close of the war. Yet the soldier risked his chance of living by being drafted or forced into the army.

We ask you if that was equal rights to compel the poor man to risk the last thing he could lay claim to—his life?

Would forcing private property into government service at fixed rates be more criminal than forcing private lives at fixed wages, we beg to know?

Glance here at my left and behold the National bank president, who was in comfort and luxury at his beautiful home far distant from the bloody battle-field, and he handed to the government one hundred dollars in money instead of labor, for which he received in return one hundred dollars in United States bonds, drawing high interest, besides being made exempt from taxation, while the soldier who gave labor instead of money was taxed on his small bonds, on which he was allowed no interest.

The soldier, furthermore, was required to pay a tax on the very medicines which he must purchase with that money to aid in healing his mutilated body. What should create all that difference? and what does it mean when millions of the non-interest bearing greenback bonds had been willingly accepted, and was not a forced loan in a practical sense, still many a favored one who was so fortunate as to hold a large number of them, instead of having them invested in other property, such were allowed to retire their portion as pensioners by way of exchange for a larger bond calling for yearly payments of interest through a high tariff tax, while still another portion of the greenback bonds that was left in the hands of disabled soldiers and others, was taken away by taxation, and destroyed, or "cancelled," as they called it, to "extinguish the public debt," as it was termed. It compelled us all to pay an extra price in ratio, and on everything that we should eat, drink, and wear. The pension that the bondholder received was more than sufficient to pay his share every year, and the people were taxed for that also.

Any sort of revenue tax draws on every man for about the same amount, and is virtually the same as taxing us by the head as a per capita tax. It is the same in principle as passing a law to take by tax just as many bushels of wheat from a small farm as from a large one, instead of taking by rate per cent; as for instance, 50 per cent, or one-half, from each one, whether he has a large amount or a small amount. Like the present revenue system, it would tend to leave the remaining wheat all in a concentrated form to a few farmers, as it did the money to a few bondholders and bankers, instead of a few bushels, or a few cents or dollars to all in the same proportion to what they had to start with.

If I have but one meal of victuals, and the banker can boast of ten times as much, the government has no moral right to take away more than one-half of mine, unless it takes more than one-half from the banker also, for he would still have ten times as much as I have left. If the banker cannot get along with ten times as much as I should rightly have left, how in the world would I get along without any, and be forced, perhaps in debt besides, to pay as much as he, or starve. The soldiers were virtually robbed of their money, like many others, and were forced into dependency. Our first army of tramps, started out in 1873, were not all vagabonds, by any means.

Home protection of labor is right when it is right, as we shall explain more fully hereafter.

We discover that United States bonds of the greenback order are signed and guaranteed by the same government as are the United States coupon bonds bearing interest. While the latter is sought after, and sent to Europe to buy merchandise, and also gold, we discover that the greenback bond was never wanted or used over there because it could not be made to pay living profit except when put to use in actual business competition as a mere medium of exchange the same as gold, which likewise pays no profit to hoard as interest bearing bonds, which they demand in exchange for their gold. To trade a greenback bond without interest, for its equivalent price in gold without interest, would be like trading one silver dollar for another of the same kind, which would imply neither profit nor loss in the value of the articles themselves, for one will buy just as much as the other, and is no more profitable. The greenback bond, as we discover, promises to pay no living profit by hoarding. Certainly, it affords us a degree of protection at home, which seems to be impossible to secure in any other form by whatsoever laws.

At the close of the war we had perfectly established a system of free trade

among ourselves, under a greenback currency bond, and at the same time we were protected by it from foreign competition.

A small supply of gold to facilitate the advantages gained under a mixed currency, might prove advantageous by making more risk for organized capital in affecting a corner on different commodities in our markets. The banks might attempt to break the protective features of our greenback bonds, by calling out a congress of bankers from all leading nations, and through them demand a universal currency the world over, as another manipulate to make money more scarce or plentiful by the money loaner's union, or money centers shipping here and there, and increasing the rates of interest in one country, and reducing them in another.

We should have a paper money made exclusively for ourselves for protection. Coin, together with our National system of paper bonds, would act as a safety-valve to our commercial locomotive, and tend to preserve uniformity in trade circles. The newspaper organs of the monied class would likely cry hard times continually under such a system.

A gold currency alone, or even supplemented with interest-bearing bonds, or even the latter taken separately in sufficient quantity, both stand among our worst enemies to assist in breaking down the walls of home protection, inasmuch as they are equally sought after in the old world by our competitors in trade and other investors.

Surely the interest-bearing clause cannot be the only valuable feature about a bond or note of hand. Is a bond with interest any more safe, or more sure to be paid, than the same would be without interest? Surely not.

If the one is good, it is because the government that makes or issues it is good. If the government was worthless and irresponsible, like the late Southern Confederacy, their bonds bearing interest alike those without interest, which was used as money, they all become worthless, alike regardless of any interest-bearing clause. We ask you which kind of bond the government has a lawful right to repudiate? can she repudiate any of them without violating her most sacred trust and honor? You answer, No. All bear this in mind as we proceed.

If she should prove unable (or too dishonest) to pay the one, as did the South fail to pay many of her bonds, she would certainly have too little available means, even if not a want of honor to pay the other. If you could not lawfully collect the one, certainly she would be exempt under the same rule or law from paying the other.

Great Britain counterfeited our cheaply gotten up "Continental Money" and sowed it broadcast among us, and as we were not able to detect the good from the bad by the use of properly printed designs, numbers, etc., it naturally became worthless throughout. In that day there was less strength, skill, and efficiency than now in the matter of guarding home interests. Let them or any one else try it again if they dare. We need entertain no fears.

BONDS.

England funded her national interest bearing debt in such a manner that they never have had it refunded, nor even to pay. She has put it on the people so thick that it staggers them to pay even the annual interest on it.

The holders of English bonds, or consuls, as they are termed, have a pet system of adjusting their demands according to the state of trade. They take all the surplus of the country each and every year, and the years when they do not get enough to pay them in full, they then take more bonds as security for the balance due them, and usually get about 25 to 50 per cent more bonds than is owing them, and the oligarchy of office-holders who have virtually bought their positions through a money-bag contest, as we are fast imitating here in America under growing millionaire sway. They record the bonds given away, under the head of "profit and loss" account, as "discount." In that way the British government debt has been growing continually larger for 100 years or more.

American bankers have had the audacity to ask Congress to perpetuate interest-bearing bonds for them in this country, and convert our National Treasury into a savings bank for rich men exclusively, and the government to issue in-

terest-bearing bonds back to them for their deposits; and they furthermore ask to receive bank notes from the government, based upon their deposits, as they are doing to-day, and they in turn to loan these secondary notes of the people back to the people, the latter of whom have been robbed of their honestly-earned money to give place and to force a demand for these secondary notes as a substitute for the greenback bond and dollar, taken away by pure robbery under the crack of the revenue-master's slave-whip, while demanding you to pay or starve—and so you paid. Meanwhile, they asked the government to pay them interest for guarding and keeping their money on deposit in the treasury vaults of the nation at Washington. A fine scheme, indeed!

In the absence of an oppressive, bonded, interest-bearing debt as a means of justifying taxation, England and Russia would not need so large a standing army as to-day, to keep their plundered and enraged people from rebelling against their insatiable robbery by a bonded debt slavery under the principle that "might" over a people "is right."

Our people having great confidence in their faithful war champions and war supporters, accepted their theory in 1878 that a national currency should necessarily be made payable in coin to give it value and stability.

John Sherman then acting as secretary of the Treasury was asked how he could sustain specie resumption. He answered, "Mainly by the sale of interest-bearing bonds." "The government has unlimited power to issue bonds to buy gold to sustain specie resumption."

Some declare it to be the resumption of fraud to multiply bonds to increase taxes on the people. We will look into that pretty soon, and see for ourselves.

The government to-day has possession of many millions of dollars in coin piled up in the vaults of the National treasury. That coin is based upon interest-bearing bonds by way of exchange.

And where are the bonds based? They are based upon the wealth of the whole country, gold and silver included. Then it is in fact the good credit of the people, and not the coin, that forms the actual basis of our little paper bonds as money after all our specie resumption.

It certainly cannot be the gold that confers value and stability on our bonds drawing interest, and exchanged for gold, and not more so on those without interest, and made to circulate as money, the latter of which means a uniform measure of values as a medium of exchange, and made a legal tender in payment of debts.

Very few people care to use coin, besides it is too limited in amount to fully meet the world's demands. Such a dilemma is overcome in various ways as we shall see. A small non-interest bearing bond, similar in form and style to the greenback bond, is to-day issued by our National government, stating thereon that the government has swapped credit with a certain company of men, and furthermore has agreed to pay these men a much greater interest, which we might call boot money, and this company of men are required to establish a toll gate at some place where they may lawfully loan out to the people small duplicate bonds to the highest bidder by the former paying the government a commission of one cent on the dollar each year; therefore, in other words, we might call them license papers, branded "Bank Note" to identify them, and the people are asked, but not forced, to accept such as money. But any kind of good security on paper is usually preferred to coin, and the people, for want of something better, willingly accept bank notes on account of being not so burdensome as coin, and usually safe.

The bank note is in reality the people's own credit, but in a masked form.

When the government trades interest-bearing bonds for coin, she is at once driven to the expediency of issuing other duplicate bonds of small denomination and without interest based upon or made to represent the coin and larger bonds and these are made to circulate as money in their stead. Across the face of the latter they print the words "Gold Certificate" or "Silver Certificate" as one means of evading the popular name "Greenback" which so thoroughly heads off the burdensome interest-bearing bonds. The government loaded as we might say her right hand with bonds that drew interest, and her left with bonds (called bank notes) that did not

draw interest, and parted with both for nearly the price of one. But how can a man safely mortgage his golden calf to a European by giving one hundred dollars' worth of bonds for it, besides giving an additional interest burden, and then turn square around and issue another mortgage or set of bonds on the same calf, but without interest this time to Americans, under the head of coin certificates, and what is more strange to further claim to be able to redeem National bank notes, or as we might say, toll-gate certificates made to act as pension certificates, all that to be redeemed with the same small isolated piece of vacillating coin, and all at the same time. What an idea!

The principle is virtually the same as it would be for your congressman to promise a dry-goods merchant some particular post-office if he would vote for him and help elect him, and then promise it to a lawyer, and also to a farmer and others, and get them all to vote and work for him, but could they all succeed in getting that particular postmastership? Surely not. Then is that honest? No it is not. We would brand a congressman as a rogue, should he do in that way, yet John Sherman helped plot and championed such a cause, and styled it resumption, and then afterward was returned to the United States Senate. But how did that come about? It came through the early prejudice of the people strengthened by the sophistry of associate demagogues, as time may serve to prove.

Many a brave heart beat fast and struggled hard in the effort to check the far-reaching and oppressive fraud, but they found themselves unable to cope against the long studied plans of a rich and powerful adversary. However the crowning result of their labor, as we shall see was not lost, only deferred.

NOTES.

Every move the politician has since made in a certain direction, serves to prove to the world this fact, that we must have a system of small bonds without interest to circulate as money, whether we have much coin, or none at all, or whether we have many interest bearing bonds or none at all; the verdict is invariably the same.

We have the silver certificate to prove that we must have a system of small national bonds without interest to circulate as money. We have the gold certificate to prove that we must have a small bond without interest to circulate as money.

We have the national bank note to prove that we must have a small national bond without interest to circulate as money. We have the greenback to prove its own real worth and value as a small bond without interest to circulate as money.

Our highest court has confirmed the legality of the act of Congress to issue small bonds without interest to circulate as money direct from the government.

Where then do we find a single fact to cause or justify a doubt or hesitation, unless we may except the wild and savage opposition of the banks and monied class who are liable to become so crazy over the idea that they can see nothing but "fiat" in a legal tender currency, not controlled in volume by themselves, at their pleasure as heretofore.

WHAT IS "FIAT"?

A Greenback bond without interest, or having no interest bond back of it, is called fiat by the millionaire party. But has the national bank note any "fiat"? That is the promise of only a few men instead of all men of the nation, and is placed under corporate laws as a manufacturing company. Upon the wealth of these few men the nation seems to have based in considerable part its own delegated functions to issue money.

First, the goverment calls out the credit of the people with an interest burden only to act as bailiff for these few men, and without proper compensation.

Our government started out with greenback bonds and no interest. She called those in largely, and traded bonds with interest therefor, and destroyed the others. But it was seen that the people must still have money of some kind. She then wheeled about, and as we might say virtually gave back to these men almost the same identical species of greenback bond just called in by issuing another set modified in most part by a brand or stamp mark as an

army horse was modified by branding on the words "U. S." instead of "National Bank" as across the face of the modified greenback bond.

These, like the greenback, also drew no interest, and the people were securing them the same as they did the greenback, except in the other case it was indirectly. It was a bold "fiat" scheme well devised to rob the people, only in another way, by allowing the banks to collect a double toll or tax from the people,—one tax direct, and a second tax through the agency of the government.

It served to practically double the especially favored bondholders' capital at the expense of the people. They lived easy and accumulated money as mere pensioners.

They worked under the jug-handle rule of Col. Fisk, viz., "Head, I win; tail, you lose;" and of course if head, I win, you lose it, and so you lose both ways and I win both ways.

Honey bees sting their impoverishing drones out of the hive to protect the workers.

It seems strange that they should calculate so wisely, when the human family often fail to see the growing despotism of organized bipeds, who are fortifying and seeking shelter for drone supremacy everywhere. To go to a national bank livery stable to hire a bank note horse to transact business with, is a burdensome tax to all who are dependent, and its manner of creation as unjust in principle as it would be to put nearly all the horses of brute creation under a livery stable system, where farmers and teamsters generally must go and pay rent or else do the pulling themselves.

The latter plan for convenient pulling might appear somewhat, for ease and convenience' sake, somewhat like putting flat-irons in one pocket, and balancing up with a detestable load of silver in the other, when going to the city to trade, and not have much to buy with either.

Silver dollars are impracticable as a substitute for convenient money.

When any set of men, through the functions of government or otherwise, interfere with the uniform distribution, throughout the country, of apples, wheat, horses, money, or anything else, it indicates a spirit of injustice and tyranny somewhere, that deserves to be suppressed.

TAXATION, ETC.

When the farmer and laborer cannot relish a monopoly or interference over horses or wheat, why will they tolerate a similar monopoly and interference over money, or over trade by tariff interference, or over transportation by a system of favoritism, bribery, and rebates, or over the news of the day through telegraphic rebates.

Banking is one of the most lucrative branches of business; and when you see a national bank livery horse on the road, it is usually safe to infer that that horse is only rented out at a high price, and everyone who deals with the renter thereof must give extra profits to cover such loan.

He must either charge a greater price in dollars and cents for what he parts with, or allow a less price for what he receives.

When you add 40 per cent expense to every man's business, you likewise increase the cost of production 40 per cent, whether it be through bank tax, protective tax, or transportation tax, each and all serve as a barrier to prevent low prices, and against honest competition. It is certain if what we eat, drink, and wear was to get so cheap that it would cost us nothing to live, it could cost us nothing to manufacture, for want of a source of expense. Railroad rebates by the standard oil company to favorites, furnish an example of dishonest competition which served to totally ruin the smaller refiners.

A heavy fine or even confiscation should be the penalty for repeating such rascality.

England voting bounties to her manufacturers to override foreign walls of protection as well as honest home competition, is another example of wrong to other manufacturers, as well as to the tax ridden people that must pay it. It is, in effect, the same as a pension to them.

The national bank stable keeper trades his brand of horses to his most distant neighbor, as a means of preventing those who shall rent from getting near enough to the banker's home to start a run on his bank.

Like a pawn-shop keeper, they know if the people get sight of the real keeper,

they might demand a settlement, according as the contract reads, viz., "We promise to pay."

The interest-bearing bond which the banker has pawned for the loan of the smaller or bank-note bonds without interest, was a fraud, and they fear that it might cause somebody some trouble, should the people get fairly waked up; and it would, too.

In the days of the old Roman republic, Julius Cæsar, I believe, used the monthly calendar as a manipulate instead of banks, tariff, taxation, and boards of trade, etc., to defeat the undisputed rights of the people.

It seems that every age has had its hobby. It all comes from a lack of necessary information on the part of the people, that leads them to grope through darkness of growing despotism until tyranny reigns supreme.

But what do we draw from history concerning despotic rule. The old Roman republic went down while controlled by millionaires and bribery; the empire built upon its ruins, and that went down, and also their civilization went down, leaving only dead languages, as Latin and Greek, from which to trace their earlier existence.

REPUDIATION AND CONFISCATION.

As we have before said, many of the greenback bonds were taken from the people by revenue taxation, like a per-capita tax, and as the little bond might in one sense be regarded as a part of the public debt, it was in another sense no part of it, for it necessarily added no burden on the people as a debt to be paid in other money, and yet the destruction of them was accounted for under the head of "extinguishing the public debt," and the tax to call them in actually made them a burden like a debt, notwithstanding the government had solemnly pledged herself to "pay to the bearer one dollar" for the little bond; but instead, they taxed him one dollar, or virtually confiscated his little bond, as a reward for his credulity in accepting it in payment as money.

That policy it was which served to play an important part in the prolonged panic of 1873. How would those who are now holding interest-bearing bonds, enjoy having them largely paid in that same way—by confiscation? Don't you think they would feel it keenly?—Yes; it would serve to make a panic among them. It might make tramps of some. They would cry repudiation in loud tones. In fact, they now term people "repudiators" who advocate paying them in the same kind of greenback money they gave for their interest-bearing bonds.

They feign ignorance and dullness of comprehension when asked why they were so instrumental in bringing about repudiation of so many of our small bonds to avoid honest payment as agreed.

It served to double the purchasing power of their secreted dollar that was shoved under an interest clause and made exempt from taxation and confiscation.

They try to console those who have been virtually robbed of their last dollar, and even forced to work for their board alone, for they could lay up no money, or profit could scarcely keep even while paying this wholesale robbery, and yet to be told how much better they are off because they buy twice as much now for a dollar. We know that it takes twice as much hog to pay a dollar where we have a debt to pay or even to get a dollar in our pockets. Where it took one and one-fourth bushels of wheat to pay our public debt in 1865 at its greatest height it still took one full bushel in 1877 after twelve years' paying. To count it days' labor also, it would stand 1¼ to 1, which is almost as many days' work after 12 years' paying, and reducing in dollars and cents, but not so much in labor. Yet they are dull of comprehension again when asked why a good steer should have lost faster in in price during panic times, or why the dollar should have grown faster in value than the steer could grow and fatten. The purchasing power of the dollar grew faster than that of the steer.

Every dollar bond that was confiscated and destroyed served to centralize all that remained and increase the value of every banker's remaining dollar. In 1867 wheat averaged in price three dollars. In 1877 it averaged one dollar and forty-seven cents, or less than one-half as much the banker must pay, or in other words he got more than twice as much wheat for

his dollar while to-day he can get three times as much wheat for his dollar, he gets from twice to three times as much labor for his dollar. As fast as the public debt has been paid and decreased the dollar has continued to increase in like proportion in its purchasing power.

While the public debt has been made smaller at times in dollars and cents, it was still larger than ever before in wheat or labor. Laboring men often make the grievous mistake of estimating their earnings in dollars and cents instead of how much their labor (not money) will buy for them. Labor should largely be the standard to measure values or prices, and not money alone. When prices in market uniformly increase, labor should be quoted with the same rate of advance

PROTECTION.

At the close of the rebellion, as many will doubtless remember, we had much paper money and little or no coin in circulation. The greenback bond, and the bank note bond drew no interest, and both lacked the necessary qualification to attract foreign investors. We were then perfectly protected against excessive foreign trade coming in competition with us for our money in small bonds without interest pension.

If we then bought goods from Europe, they must first buy as many from us in value, for we had only goods or raw material, which they wanted or could use if we except our large interest bonds. In short, our foreign purchases were confined to a system equivalent to bartering goods, instead of by purchase direct as now with gold. Our paper money continued to furnish us ample protection at home until our interest-bearing bonds, began to cross the water more flush, and in exchange for merchandise and bullion, both of which served the purpose to largely break down the walls of our paper money protection. Many of our manufacturers and merchants had become careless under uniform protection which they had so lately been enjoying under our exclusive paper currency system, and their efforts were accompanied by unparalleled prosperity during that time.

Every one was rushing and pressing his business for all there was in it.

In the factory the wheels were rolling, the lathes and spindles humming, in the shop the hammers and sledges were beating, the furnace was ever ablaze, and the forge was red with heating, the farmer was prospering from plowing, sowing, and reaping; in fact, every department of trade and industry was in great vigor and animation, and tramps not heard of.

PANICS.

The great calamity that was in store for the people, was fast preparing, and like Jay Gould's coming monarchy when it should come, was destined to shake our country to its very foundation. Converting a vast portion of small circulating bonds into larger ones that were retired from circulation and destroyed, and still another large amount called in by taxation, or by confiscation and those cancelled, and destroyed all that tended to shrink prices within itself; but the hoisting of a vast quantity of European goods through an exportation of bonds and gold, that served to increase the intensity of the already great calamity by quickly glutting home markets so largely that home manufacturers were caught with an unusual heavy stock of surplus goods on hand from the fact that foreign manufacturers had largely supplied their old customers. Such was the leading factors —contraction of circulating currency and importation of foreign goods—that really brought on the terrible panic of 1873, during which time we heard so much about extravagance of the people, and overproduction, as the cause of the panic. But during the same time some obscure merchants managed to become noted for their great increase of wealth during that time, and were called merchant princes, and great financiers. The question arises, Did such merchants ever smuggle any goods through collusion with the custom-house ring. For similar proceedings collector Arthur of the New York custom-house was partially accused and dismissed. Why should some of these princes of merchants have guarded their office doors like prison gates by a private police force stationed all along to keep out detectives who desired a share in it, or else expose him.

IMPORTS, ETC.

The conspirators (as shown farther under the history of "Black Friday") and their allies, not wishing an exposure of their long-cherished plot, sought to throw the burden of their crime on the greenback bonds, stigmatizing it as depreciated currency. It was found impracticable for private individuals to hire gold from Europe; and in order that persons might not be debarred from buying goods in foreign markets, the government was induced to lend a helping hand by first exchanging interest-bearing bonds for greenback bonds.

That of course found a limit to issuing larger bonds with interest, and such an obstacle was necessary to be overcome, for the government was not as yet at liberty to hire unlimited quantities of gold simply to embrace foreign trade. Specie resumption was finally conceived as being the only feasible plan by which the government might lawfully hire gold in sufficient quantities to meet the demand for foreign trade. At one time, the papers tell us how fast the gold is coming to America; and at another time it seems to be fast leaving us and exported to Europe. Issuing bonds to bring over gold with which to purchase foreign goods, and then turn and demand a high protective tariff law to prevent it, by collecting heavy toll on all goods imported to our markets, it is too inconsistent in itself. In some cases it would be accepted as evidence of lunacy or idiocy. We can hardly accept either theory in this case. It looks more like a preconcerted plan for collusion with the custom-house ring to smuggle goods through as a basis of competition to build up merchant princes and others.

GOLD.

We have been told over and over again that gold regulates all other prices.

It did keep pace in price with wheat, pork, eggs, labor, etc., that we admit; but it was quoted like other commodities as merchandise in our markets, and always at greenback prices. The latter, being a small bond and always at par, was the only safe and uniform standard by which values could be measured.

Gold fluctuated up and down like wheat and eggs. Wall street brokers still declared that gold never fluctuated. If it was so stable in its value or price in market, and suffered no change from week to week, why was it necessarily quoted for a fixed weight and fineness, and in a similar manner as hogs, wheat, and other commodities that do fluctuate? If it had but one value or price in market, why did not people learn it once for all time to come, and without reading the papers daily to keep posted? And again, why did the government sell gold on the day of "Black Friday" only to break the price and corner, and thereby head off the gold gamblers? It served to lower the price as in other commodities, by increasing the supply on the market, or by glutting the market. Why do people speculate in gold, if it does not fluctuate under the law of supply and demand, like other commodities? It is certain that the increased supply on the day of "Black Friday," had its intended effect in lowering the price, which broke the corner.

Some political demagogues, who aspire to favoritism from a certain direction, even yet act as disreputable mouth-pieces, possessing more boldness than good sense, by declaring "gold never fluctuates." Why?—Because Wall street brokers say so. That is their only reason.

Gold was at a premium when it was more scarce, and it stood higher or lower in proportion to its scarcity or supply.

Railroad securities were quoted above par and below par, according to the value of the stock or road. United States bonds with interest were usually quoted above par. The greenback bond and dollar always stood 100 cents on the dollar, always at par and never quoted. Then another Wall street idea came out like this: "If the people know they can get gold, they do n't want it; but if they think they cannot get it, then they do want it;" and they said we must have specie resumption for that reason.

We will face them again on their own ground. To apply their childlike argument in our favor, we would have it read this way: "If we can get European gold for our interest-bearing bonds, to carry out specie resumption, we do not want it, and will not have it." The foreign craving for our interest-bearing bonds is good evidence that our credit is sound, and to

them is better, more profitable, and preferable to gold.

Inasmuch as it is "Hopkins' choice," he should at least have sense enough to select the best to keep at home, when in the meantime we know that the better choice costs us less.

The so-called "bastard" silver "dollar" that has evoked so much hostility from the banks in consequence of the excessive and fixed value stamped on its face, is not wanted abroad by giving merchandise for them, for a similar reason that our greenback bonds are not wanted over there; it has too much fiat; and so the burdensome silver dollar serves also to protect home industries, if we accept the interest as a drawback to get it; but the people here at home condemn them as money, and dislike to take them away from the U. S. Treasury, on account of their great bulk and excessive weight. Hence silver certificates are issued as a substitute. The silver "trade dollar" was coined at bullion value, and therefore has served the same purpose as gold in helping to break down the walls of home protection. The banks demand that the standard dollar shall contain the same amount of silver as the trade dollar. They pronounce the supporters of the present standard silver dollar as "silver maniacs."

Should the government not keep the trade dollar plentiful, the purchaser who may be bound for Europe might not be able to conveniently find enough; and that would be another aid to home protection.

While we may pretend to be able to base our paper money on gold, there is no law to prevent the gold from going to Europe to be exchanged for goods to be smuggled through the custom house. Where would we then find the base for our money? We should look to the credit of the people as the base. If the base was still good, we could issue more bonds for another slippery basis, for an unreliable base, a gold base. We have gold in circulation to-day; but suppose a political disturbance should break out, which is possible if not very probable, where then would we get gold with which to redeem our pledges on the faith that "nobody wants the gold." We think the cry would change to "nobody can find the gold." Gold is so soft in substance as to lose in weight from abrasion; and the banker weighs it on his scales and pays you market price for it by weight as though he were buying wheat or hogs.

Its ductility is a strong additional reason for condemning it as money. A small bond is far more convenient, and perfectly safe, and will not lose value in weight. Then, again, why should we adopt the fallacy of making paper money plentiful only when gold is plentiful, and paper scarce when gold is scarce? It would be a ruinous policy in the extreme. The The credit of the people, properly restricted, cannot, like gold, embarrass us from hiding, losing, or trading when limited in volume per capita and made permanent by constitutional amendment.

INFLATION.

There is less danger of inflating small bonds without interest, than of large bonds with interest, as shown from the history of other nations.

The government must receive either money, time, labor, or other equivalent for its bonds, whether given with or without interest; and she must also make a book account thereof.

False accounts, however, seem to be among the bad customs in vogue at the present time; while in England they give away, without fear, a portion of their interest-bearing bonds, and call that "discount." The discount system is far more dangerous to the liberties of a people than stealing through false entries, for there is a limit in the latter practice.

MORE FIAT DOCTRINE.

The registered interest-bearing bond, the bank note, and the greenback, may be printed each respectively upon the same kind of paper. Which one, we ask you, would then have the most "fiat"?

In either case, the government parts with a comparatively small piece of paper, which, within itself, has little or no intrinsic value. She may have parted with one of them, in consideration of time and service actually received from a soldier while in the battle field, while for the other she got gold or greenbacks. In either case, the government actually received more real value than she parted with, whether it was in the form of gold

or labor, or in extra weight of paper. But does the interest-bearing clause in the large coupon bond serve to neutralize the "fiat" elements? If so, how?

Even if it could claim such power that could be easily overcome, we might put an interest-bearing clause in the greenback bond by promising to pay the bearer on each promise or piece of paper respectively, one cent interest (not one per cent, mind you) after one hundred years, whether it be for a one dollar bill or a ten dollar bill, or more, the interest would be but one cent. You know the bankers insist on long time bonds, even at less rate per cent interest, therefore no fixed rate of interest can establish a perfect theory for "fiat." Then they say that "fiat" rests in the principle that the government never promised for the greenback any specified time for payment, nor in coin. They say, "It simply promises to pay in what?—Nothing on demand. When?—Never." You see they cross themselves, for "on demand" does not mean "never," if specie resumption stands for anything. They continue, "How can it imply value without being paid in something." But, sir, that would be easy enough to do, just to make it read nice in that way. We might have it promise to pay in coin "on or after" the expiration of 200 years, or 2000 for that matter, for the long time bonds are worth the most. If we could not pay them ("on or after"), why Secretary John Sherman may be resurrected as the "saviour of 1879," for you know he "saved the bonds" by his refunding and resumption policy about that time. We can undoubtedly get John to refund under his old plan, to perpetuate our style of interest bonds, by making them payable "after" instead of "on" the day specified.

We will go back to the point in question. Again we ask which species of bond has the most fiat? Certainly, by availing ourselves of the smallest possible interest, and the longest amount of time "to pay," as in England, it should read "to never pay," just as John Sherman was working for here, by refunding instead of paying. Such characteristic qualities of fixed interest and fixed payment, could not enhance the value upon which drones in the hive could long subsist, by hoarding to receive living profit therefrom; yet, in such form, the bonds would embody every qualification in name and nature to the large interest bearing bonds which they claim have no "fiat." We conclude, from the best of our understanding, that the so-called "fiat" properties thought to exist within the make-up of a sound, reliable note, bond, or due bill, must be of the same vague and delusive nature as when one sees a "ghost" or "scare-crow," and takes fright, or cause others to do so, from believing the delusive and false object to be the real thing which it is imagined to be. The only true definition to fiat is "starvation to drones." In short, the $100 coupon bond has much less weight of paper by avoirdupois and more "fiat," accordingly, than one hundred of the one-dollar bonds, and the rag peddler would tell you so if he were buying. In the latter case, it would mean starvation, or "fiat" only to the peddler, unlike the drones before him. Rag peddlers are always green-backers. It is for their interest to be, as well as for you and myself.

The greenback bond (contrary to the charges made against it), was made payable at a fixed date, as we can prove, and even was made payable in coin after the first of January, 1879. They were made payable at a date decided upon and fixed by the will of the people. It was thought the better part of wisdom to do so. The people accepted the advice of the politician, and finally did demand payment under the specie resumption act of 1879, which is still in force.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Under the greenback bond system we could not be forced to pay premium money on gold as a forfeit for our misfortune of having been so "short" (sighted) as to promise what we were not certain to have, or could not easily procure. It is on the same principle, as selling "short" on a large quantity of wheat on the Chicago board of trade when you do not possess a kernel of wheat.

Either one is no better than the Louisiana lottery and as injurious in its effects on legitimate business. To collect insurance, storage, elevator charges, etc., on false purchases is a swindle, and no better than three-card-monte gambling. To guess at the price of wheat for weeks

and months ahead and charge always advanced rates for "futures" when prices are tending downward continually, instead of upward, is inconsistent, and unbusiness like, and can rank only with horse-racing, where they count up in the pool box, and if they can bleed more people on the first, more by "quoting" and "bidding" prices up, they send them up, and if there is any below them worth bleeding, they go tumbling down to cut them loose. The Board of Trade Swindle is like a two-edged sword, pushed through, one way it cuts every man's throat on one side of it, and drawing back again it cuts every one's throat on the other side of it.

When there are few investors on either side, prices fluctuate up and down slowly to give people time to get their throats close enough to cut without wasting motions. When investors go or remit in flocks, if so to speak, on both sides, the sword vibrates rapidly, so as to cut all throats on either side before they get out. You remember they call that "milk deals." You could mistake the place for a lunatic asylum to see them operate through their stool pigeons. Pardon us for wandering from our subject.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Neither would we be forced to the expediency of enacting a "Suspension" law to inform the people that the government had decided that she would no longer do as she had agreed, but would resume specie payment again as soon as she got out of the "corner," and was ready, and felt so disposed, or as soon as the people had become satisfied that they could not get it, and would quit trying, and then she would resume again.

Perhaps the money-monger may claim that his interest bonds are not fiat on the ground that he bought with money instead of labor, and furthermore, like a fattening pig, he was fed by a pension—interest—in the shade of his bank pen, instead of having to root for a living.

A poor argument indeed, rather better of the two, however, than the following defensive effort: "The people do not want gold when they can get it," will insure the success of specie resumption.

That seems too much after the school boy's fashion of vindicating himself for his tardiness by replying to the tutor that he "slipped back two steps for every one he made toward the school." "Hut tut," says the tutor, "but how did you get here?" "Oh," says the boy, "I turned around, and started back toward home."

While we may admit the aptness of a witty reply, we are nevertheless conscious of the fact that wit accompanied by bribery, rebates, etc., can never become a safe pilot to guide our great ship of state.

When intelligent men and even statesmen rise up and cry out, "Inflation!" "Inflation!" "Warning!" "every man will have a wheelbarrow full."

Such men must have very little faith in the wisdom, honor, and stability of our government to even entertain an idea that she would or could stoop so low as to assist, or even tolerate, such a scheme with wheelbarrows. Why, sir, that is no faith at all. It is the repudiation of faith even from the mouths of able statesmen who know better, but are too dishonest to tolerate the truth when they can possibly evade it. Such men would "hang currency agitators" if J. C. Burrows and others meant what they said in Congress, and even the martyred Garfield had previously pronounced the greenback as a "tripple-headed monster." We cannot censure our lamented president for all that. While his sentiments were not always with us, we cannot doubt that his heart was.

His peculiar circumstances and wisdom, rather than his coldness or want of understanding, undoubtedly led to unwise protestations, as we are sorry to say, but when he had reached the climax of his ambition, he threw off his mask as far as he dared, but finding himself dumped into the picket lines of an army of millionaires who are guarding or causing to guard, our national capitol in their own behalf, it is doubtful if any truly popular president could run the gauntlet much farther than did the noble Garfield. The attempted assassination of President Andrew Jackson we view as being brought about more to warn the people of a real plot of a similar but earnest nature through the instigation of the monied class who wanted the United

States bank perpetuated against the wishes of that great hero who was echoing the voice of the people.

We sometimes wonder if President Hayes felt as if he were virtually forced down on his knees to the Astors, and others while in the White House. Some things looked that way, at least.

MODE OF TAXATION.

How would you enjoy having the government tax every family in proportion to the wheat, pork, etc., that each should eat? A pound of white sugar that costs you ten cents to-day, could be sold for about five cents in the absence of the tariff tax which is said to be for protection. Many other things are in the same way. It is the same in its effect as though you bought two pounds of sugar for ten cents instead of one pound; and when you eat one pound of it, the government would take the other pound from you as a tax. After you have sold your wheat, hogs, etc., and spent your money, it amounts to this under our protective tariff system. The internal revenue tariff system is still worse than the other, as we will show you later. Every family that eats ten bushels of wheat, they have lost ten bushels or more (through a few purchases) under the influence of protective tariff. Every time you have consumed three hogs or beeves, you have been forced to give up three more for protection.

Your rich neighbor may not eat as much as the poorer one, and therefore might be paying less protective tax.

It is the same as demanding a certain amount of tax from every man, woman, and child, rich and poor alike, unless the rich may often pay the least of the two, for protection.

Under the internal revenue system of taxation, we find that the first cost of a gallon of beer is about three cents.

The several kinds of internal revenue tax, applied with the many grades of license, etc., tends to enhance the cost to each person who handles it, and the result is it retails for five cents per glass. There are about twenty full glasses per gallon and about forty glasses when they give you half foam.

That would make it sell from one dollar to two dollars per gallon, when its first cost was three cents. A suit of pure wool clothing may have five pounds of wool, cotton, buttons, and all told. At thirty cents per pound (the price of wool) it would all cost one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) as raw material. You are asked to pay fifteen dollars ($15.00) for the suit, and then, ninety times out of a hundred, you get one-third or half cotton instead of all wool, as you can prove by burning the threads, both warp and filling. Wool melts and chars into a black gum in appearance, while cotton burns into white ashes, or else leaves nothing you can see at all.

After wool is cleansed, how much more does it cost to card, spin, and weave it, than cotton?

Under protective prices, you are asked to pay about six dollars ($6.00) for a suit of all cotton, that should be sold for three dollars ($3.00). The farm hand that to-day can command fifteen dollars ($15.00) per month for seven summer months, could buy more for seven dollars under free trade protected by greenbacks, than he can to-day for fifteen dollars.

It is foolish for laboring men to count up in dollars and cents as mere tax collectors for their work. Let them count up the necessaries and comforts of life their labor will bring them; for what they earn as their own, instead of as a tax collector in part; and then they will be figuring from actual results, and understand whose interests they are effecting by their votes. Measuring values by dollars and cents, is about as reliable as for a county treasurer to tell you of his wealth and great income; to be depended upon is more as the stability of soap-bubbles.

Interest-bearing bonds imply the right of taxation by the general government, for the purpose of meeting necessary demands; but the funds called in should be re-disbursed to confer any benefit, and not intended to be destroyed, as were many of the greenback bonds.

Greenbacks are based upon taxation, just the same as other bonds, but not for the same purpose entirely. The government taxes the people for money, or that which is made to serve as money, with the proper expectation of paying it out again as a general benefit wheresoever needed.

A greenback bond serving as money is no hindrance to our procuring gold in the usual manner when needed.

That we would seldom need, it is true.

Everyone knows that he must pay his taxes, or else take the risk of having his property "confiscated," if to speak in plain English, and sold as under a mortgage foreclosure, to the highest bidder, from which proceeds the tax collector deducts the amount necessary to satisfy him, and the balance is handed over to the poor victim. Here lays another one of the great secrets of money-making, by keeping taxes high with money and labor scarce. It is especially so in our cities and villages. The money shark may loan one enough to pay his taxes or his doctor bill, perhaps, and shortly after takes the property at about one-half its true value.

When property is confiscated in consequence of delinquent taxes, where is the difficulty in levying a direct tax instead of the revenue system, which is open to the worst of frauds, besides compelling a poor man to pay as much or more tax than a rich one, when the poor man may be as honest and as economical, and works as hard or harder for what he gets, and deserves a fair and equal chance in the race of life, if he cannot enjoy an easy chair and shady place so much of the time as his more fortunate and perhaps half-witted neighbor, who may boast of greater wealth, as perhaps his only great recommendation? The latter might have accidentally become rich, while the former accidentally became poor, perhaps from his kind and generous disposition to accommodate his fellow-man, perhaps by indorsing notes or bonds for another and having them to pay unexpectedly. Should we kick generous men down and drive them into slavery?—For God's sake, No! Those are the men we should help, and they will serve to make this world a better place to live, that all may enjoy life as God intended we should do. This world was not intended for despots and misers alone, and it is not our duty to make all the laws in their favor, and if we do it, then it is our own fault. We do n't have to.

The tax charged by our merchant for his living profit is quite like our revenue system. Every man must pay so much tax or profit on whatsoever he may buy. The man in average circumstances, and living easy, must pay as much tax to his merchant as though he was worth one million of dollars, when he could not eat and wear any more. It seems as though everything was perfectly arranged in such a manner as to make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer; does it not?

We invariably support two half-starved merchants, two store rents, two house rents, and two families, as a rule, where we need, for a necessary and thriving business, but one practically.

Should we pay a liberal fixed salary to the necessary number of merchants, and let them furnish the capital, and sell at wholesale prices, then we should have goods less shelf-worn and at the lowest prices, and a better assortment, with less capital invested, and competition not needed, to keep prices where they belong, and all of us could make more money and save more time and money than now. It would be as economical to all classes as a wheat binding machine. The cry is today, "A man must have money to make money."

Manufacturers must invest heavily in raw material, also furnish funds to support laborers to work it up. And if the market is glutted, and they hire their money, it is then that their creditors ruin and plunder them. A scarcity or monopoly of money, and a scarcity of work for want of money, keeps wages low, with men begging for work. When a man's energy and muscle is no longer reliable and profitable as capital stock to him, what better is his condition than a dependent slave?

A well-trained human being brought up to manhood, costs more than the largest locomotive, and when the man runs the locomotive they both require fuel, supplies, and proper care. The locomotive comes in for dividends, representing so much capital invested. The man with more capital invested, enjoys no share in the dividends.

We will go back to our subject again. Why not pay back, and call in the bonds? or would that lead to a bloody contest? If so, then it is inevitable. Let it come, for concentrated capital must eventually find some outlet, as a safety valve through which to voluntarily disburse their vast accumulating revenues. The sparks from

Russian tyranny when the locomotive, going around the world, may be engrafted in this country, while her flames are being smothered from sight by a monopoly extinguisher, only to keep from sight a vast army of private and well paid detectives, serving somewhat like the "Mormon Danites," to scour over the whole country. But instead of destroying men's lives altogether, as did the latter, they may seek to destroy, as a rule, men's influence, somewhat as Cicero declared in his vindictive against Cataline; but now, on first appearance, seemingly as the surer and cheaper plan. They may hunt men down by their human blood-hounds, and ruin them in purse and reputation, while laws are being trampled on, homes uprooted by force and fraud under the flames of "growing despotism," such as the New York *Herald* describes in "Monopolists' Arguments," will then pour forth in all its fierceness and brightness as in Russia to-day, when all the dreaded scenes portrayed for eternal Hell in the next world can scarcely surpass it in this. In the outset, they may only pursue selected subjects for persecution, contempt, and ruin, and who almost alone may be forced to fully realize the terrible eruption destined to take place. It certainly is smouldering in our midst.

Since the monopolists have told us what they may do, we volunteered to tell you how they may be likely to do it. In other words, our millionaires are pursuing a similar course to that followed by rich men under the old Roman Republic. We cannot boast of greater statesmen than was Cicero and Demosthenes, and others of the same type. To talk about the education and intelligence of our race, as compared with old Rome. There is ignorance enough in our race to lead us where Rome went,—to destruction. Look at the uneducated South, and the diversity of languages, and the host of ignorance everywhere that we must contend against.

I repeat it. We must either blot out millionaires, or they will as certainly blot out our liberties and our republic, if not our lives. They are as a whole, taken all in all, the most dangerous bandits and outlaws that any nation ever suffered to exist, the James Brothers not excepted. The difference between them is only in the nature of their weapons used. Their objects and pursuits are the same, in reality: To get what they want, and do as they please, often at whatever cost of lives, money, peace, happiness, or liberty.

When people cannot endure a scurrilous and blackmailing newspaper in their midst, why should they tamely submit to the persecuting and blackmailing operations of a set of villains who may sail under a hidden police badge as a well paid detective, to hunt down and persecute any man they choose to spot, and falsify charges, sustained by false witness, if not carried to imprisonment or death, as Cicero accused C. Verres of having done to a Roman citizen, through hatred and spite alone. Fellow Americans, I can assure you we are nearer to the threshold of tyranny carried out by riches than most of you are aware of.

These words, from a book entitled "Wit and Humor," may in time impress some of my readers more deeply than now, should any of them get out in the world, and dare to oppose millionaire rule. It reads:—

"If you have a hundred friends, you've not a friend to spare;
But if you've got an enemy, you meet him everywhere."

We take the liberty to remind you of the Russian detective and Cicero's "Vindictive against Cataline." It is said that "forewarned is being forearmed."

Says Prof. J. C. Ridpath, of Ashbury University: "In this world there is one law, The weakest goes to the wall." "The fundamental maxim in the dinamics of progress is, that the greater force overcomes the less." "Those who will may complain of the result and try to explain it."

The Gaulish nations were trodden under foot by Cæsar's armies, and so it has been through the world's history, from Babylon to Rome, from Rome to London, from London to New York, and from New York to San Francisco. In old Rome wealth and wisdom annihilated each other. In Russia wealth succeeded in overriding wisdom, and keeping the latter down by banishing all stray and spontaneous growth of knowledge when discovered, because, the seed once sown, it is like Canada thistles, hard to subdue

and eradicate. It is for the people to say, whether it shall be the pocket book or human brains that shall rule America.

The following sermon was preached at the First Presbyterian church at Indianapolis, by Rev. Myron W. Reed :—

"I talk to-night on Wendell Phillips; my text is Romans xvth chapter, 1st verse: 'We, then, that are strong, ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves.' Wendell Phillips was strong in his lineage. His father was the first mayor of Boston. It is a race of gentlemen and scholars. It is one of the first families.

"That means a good deal in New England and elsewhere. The child so descended does not need to achieve a position. And added to this, Wendell Phillips had plenty of money; had no need to earn a fortune, and that is an advantage to any one that money cannot spoil. He entered the district school, and graduated at the best College.

"He read law, and was ready for life when he saw something that gave his life impulse and direction. He saw a mob leading Garrison through the streets by a rope. It was a mob dressed in broadcloth, made up of men of wealth and standing. He saw that, and he did not enter on the practice of law—could not well take the oath to maintain and support laws that recognized slavery as an institution of the country.

"In 1837, Rev. E. P. Lovejoy

"WAS SHOT BY A MOB

at Alton, Ill., while attempting to defend his printing-press. A meeting was called in Boston by William E. Channing and others to consider the case. Hon. James T. Austin, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, made a bitter speech, styled by the Boston *Atlas* as 'most able and triumphant.' He called slaves 'a menagarie of wild beasts;' said that Lovejoy was 'presumptuous, and died as the fool dieth.'

"Wendell Phillips, twenty-four years old, heard the able and triumphant speech of the Attorney General. He at once walked to the platform. Here there was applause and hisses, and a great cry of 'Take that back!' 'Make him take back! recreant!' Finally Mr. Phillips resumed: 'I cannot take back my words,' and went on to issue some more of the same quality, only hotter.

"He notes the saying of a reverend clergyman of the city: 'No citizen has a right to publish opinions disagreeable to the community.' That is all we know of Rev. Hubbard Winslow, successor to Isaiah and St. Paul, and other prophets and saints, disturbers of the peace of the wicked."

By way of evidence to show our readers the actual situation in regard to the tariff question at the present time, and the world's deficiency in understanding this complex question, we append the following from among our greatest thinkers and honest writers, who are not to be surpassed in ability in treating upon almost any subject :—

XLVIIIth CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6, 1884.—Among the memorials presented was one by Mr. Cockrell, from the United Labor organization of St. Louis, protesting against the attempts by employers, as illustrated by recent events in Connecticut with glass-blowers and other trades, to reduce the compensation of American labor to a point on the level with the pauper labor of Europe, and praying the passage of laws to restrict the wholesale immigration intended to affect the wages of American workingmen. In presenting the memorial and moving its reference to the committee on education and labor, Mr. Cockrell took occasion to commend it to the serious consideration of that commitee. So referred.

Mr. Sewell presented a memorial and series of resolutions from the senate of New Jersey opposing the Morrison tariff bill, and expressing the belief of that body that anything approaching a tariff for revenue only would materially injure, if not totally destroy, the manufacturing interests of New Jersey, and reduce the wages of American workingmen to a point entirely inconsistent with the demand upon them, as members of society in the United States.

[Protective tariff helps the manufacturer, and not the laborer nor the con-

sumer. The government does not need to go in partnership any longer with the greedy manufacturers to rob the people for the latter alone.]

TARIFF AND MANUFACTURES.

[Gath's Correspondence.]

The Morrison tariff bill will have this purpose, if no other: To hold the country steady for a little while, and meantime the highly-protected interests will get some sense, because they will see that this measure, though it will not probably pass now, means less subsidy, and that the manufacturers must find other outlets. The Morrison bill may injure the Democratic party in the pending presidential election, but I do not believe it will be good policy for either party to draw very strong platforms on that question. There is a bushel of Republicans complaining about the tariff, and many of them see into its errors deeper than the average Democrat. In the State of New York, for example, there is an exceedingly large element of young Republicans who have been taught at school that the tariff principle, logically pursued, leads to glut and collapse. There is hardly a political book on that subject which does not take that ground. The man who would write of political economy on any other principle would occupy to economics about the same position as Joseph Smith and Brigham Young to theology. We do want to keep our American market, but we do not want to keep it by alternately stuffing the pockets of the manufacturers, and turning out their labor. The worst thing you can do with a good manufacturer is to make a very rich man out of him. The old manufacturing element, such a Wm. Penn brought into Pennsylvania and New England, developed from the blacksmith shops, was in general honest, moderate, contented with a fair profit, and little villages of happy people sprung up around it. The war tariff and our increase has made the manufacturers like the speculators—dishonest, grasping, and intolerant. The true course lies between the two extremes, with a general bent in favor of cheap goods for the multitude.

IT WILL BE NO ISSUE.

Last December there was every indication that the tariff would be the controlling issue in 1884; but democratic divisions have overwhelmed the democratic free traders, and republican divisions have appalled republican protectionists, and the tariff is more confused and uncertain than it has been for a quarter of a century. Both parties now fear the tariff issue, and every indication points to ambiguous platforms on the subject from both conventions.—*Philadelphia Times.*

They all admit that the revenue is too large, and ought to be reduced; they all oppose reducing the tariff, and nearly all oppose reducing the whisky tax. They must see that if the present taxation continues, it will destroy the national bank system in three years. Now one of two things must be: lower the tariff, or destroy the national banks. Which are you in favor of?—*Rockville Tribune.*

Importing cheap labor for the benefit of the manufacturer, to keep out cheap goods for the benefit of the consumer, to protect home labor to make them beg for work at lower prices.

TARIFF REBATE CLAIMS.

"Tobacco rebate claims made in accordance with the tariff tax reductions of May, 1883, will soon be paid by government, as we learn from the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. The Cincinnati claims will be paid through the Internal Revenue Office of this district. Claims ranging $10 to $5,000 were filed from this county (Hamilton) alone. The manufacturers have been paid long ago, and it is only the dealers in manufactured tobacco (of all kinds) who are now to be paid."

The following letter from Collector Montgomery of the first district of Ohio, and from the Acting Comptroller of the Treasury is as follows:—

Washington, D. C., March 15, 1884.

To C. B. Montgomery,
Collector Internal Revenue,
First District, Ohio.

Sir: Two hundred and eighteen (persons demanding) tobacco rebate claims (schedule No. 24) as scheduled and submitted (by you) have been certified for

payment (by me) aggregating $56,726.87 (for this county alone).

Treasury drafts payable to the order of each claimant respectively, will be forwarded to your care for delivery (to the claimants) in due course of business, probably in about two weeks.

Very respectfully,
J. TARBELL,
Acting Comptroller.

Under the same plan, and in the same spirit of justice, the people may reclaim their small bonds that were confiscated, it being apparently the only feasible course by which the concentration and monopoly of money may be uniformly and equitably overcome and thereby restore to all the people the rights previously earned and enjoyed by them. When money may be collected from the people by tax, and passed from one step to another up to the head of the government, what is there to hinder the people from having their dues passed through the same channel, only reversed, and their wrongs made right again?

There seems to be but one method of getting the money or small bonds back to the people to whom they rightfully belonged. The people generally, like the tobacco manufacturers, have paid too much tariff tax, and lost their rights by it, and their little bonds should be returned (refunded). If our money circulation was restored, and uniformly distributed, as heretofore, and not interfered with by government, so as to leave it in concentrated lots, as now, the demand for labor would increase, prices would go up, and wages would raise. Our markets would show renewed life and activity.

A scarcity or monopoly of money means scarcity and uncertainty for labor, and that in turn means competition in the laboring ranks, and lower wages.

We are frequently reminded by certain individuals that money is plenty; that we can get all we want, if we can give (not labor, but) good security, and afford to pay the toll.

There lies the trouble. The money sharer is not the one who hires labor, but a cramped public will pay larger share to him to pay their labor.

We have stood that kind of slavery long enough. Give us a change, but no standing army, for they can help manufacture more goods by going to work to help competition than tariff laws can do. A nation of workers instead of soldiers may compete with the world backed by armies.

PROPOSED PLATFORM.

In accordance with the sentiments of this work we propose the following platform for consideration at the forth-coming conventions:—

PREAMBLE: *Whereas:* We denounce the culpable practice of legislating over the people through secret sessions, and converting our congressional halls as into mock theatres, and using the people as a mere leverage, over which to place a taxing and debating teeter for political parties to play upon to pacify the people, somewhat like a deceitful opossum caught by a mastiff, the latter of which is as annoying to the former as the tariff and other question is to the jobbers; and

Whereas, Our State and national representatives may frequently be elected by a mere plurality vote, and often by fraud and money contest, therefore, be it

1. *Resolved,* That a proper degree of uncertainty should be attached to the possession of such office in defiance of technical dodges by each respective district being fully empowered to recall its incumbent, whensoever a two-thirds majority of the votes cast shall so demand his retirement from office as a measure to check the careless indifference, and growing tendency of the bribery system of argument, which is fast endangering our republican system of government, as it did that of old Rome.

2. *Resolved,* That our committees in Congress should not be visited by interested persons, directly nor indirectly; but their claims should be presented only in written or printed form, and secret special sessions prohibited by law.

3. *Resolved,* That a small national bond to be used as currency for our exclusive use and benefit, and possessing full protective qualities to home industries by offering no interest to foreign pension-seekers, should at once be adopted, and the issue fixed in volume per capita by

constitutional amendment, as a safeguard against the frequent meddling of Congress.

4. *Resolved*, That we should have little greenback bonds for the sake of uniform home protection in place of Republican high tariff tax for class protection.

5. *Resolved*, That we should have greenback home free trade, instead of Democratic universal free trade, with tariff for revenue only.

6. *Resolved*, That we should have greenback bonds without interest, to facilitate home free trade, and to secure home protection instead of John Sherman's large coupon bonds with interest; also coin, both of which serve to break down the walls of home protection, as well as to create a demand for class legislation and class protection, and collusion with the custom house ring to smuggle goods through to build up merchant princes.

7. *Resolved*, That we should have a postal savings bank system to supplant our present banking system, where interest is offered as a bait by the latter often to defraud the people when and where least suspected.

TARIFF AND DIRECT TAX.

To illustrate the working of the Different Systems of Taxation in their effect, we present the following schedule:—

					At 50 per cent. Tariff Protection.		At 50 per cent. Direct Tax.		At 2 per cent. Direct Tax.
A is worth		$ 0.	His tariff tax amounts to		$150.00.	He would pay	$ 00.	He would pay	$ 00.
B	"	1.	"	"	150.00.	"	50.	"	02.
C	"	2.	"	"	150.00.	"	$1.00.	"	04.
D	"	3	"	"	150.00.	"	1.50.	"	06.
E	"	4.	"	"	150.00.	"	2.00.	"	08.
F	"	5.	"	"	150.00.	"	2.50.	"	10.
G	"	6.	"	"	150.00.	"	3.00.	"	12.
H	"	7.	"	"	150.00.	"	3.50.	"	14.
I	"	8.	"	"	150.00.	"	4.00.	"	16.
K	"	9.	"	"	150.00.	"	4.50.	"	18.
L	"	10.	"	"	150.00.	"	5.00.	"	20.
M	"	20.	"	"	150.00.	"	10.00.	"	40.
N	"	40.	"	"	150.00.	"	20.00.	"	80.
O	"	100.	"	"	150.00.	"	50.00.	"	2.00.
P	"	100,000.	"	"	150.00.	"	50,000.00.	"	2,000.00.
Q	"	50,000,000.	"	"	150.00.	"	25,000,000.00.	"	1,000,000.00.
R	"	$300,000,000.	"	"	$150.00.	"	$150,000,000.00.	"	$6,000,000.00.

By reference to the above table, you will observe that while "A," as a pauper, relying on his muscle, pays $150 tax under tariff protection, and "R" pays the same, yet he is a millionaire. Under a direct tax of 2 per cent., "B" would pay 2 cents and the millionaire would pay $6,000,000, instead of $150 each as before. The revenue system shifts the burden of taxation off from the rich onto the poor.

GOLD AND THE CONDITION OF TRADE IN 1884.

Says the New York Shipping List of April 26, 1884: "The advancing season does not appear to bring with it any perceptible quickening in the movement of general trade, which continues of a hand-to-mouth character. A further shrinkage (of prices) has occurred, and complaints are still numerous as to the slender margin of profit, and the difficulty of getting back (from his merchandise) a new dollar for an old. The large shipments of gold (to Europe), which are still unchecked, are attracting more attention.

"Gold is going out of this country, be-

cause it is the cheapest and most profitable article for export. The outflow will continue until the capital which this gold represents can be more profitably employed at home; in other words, until money is less abundant, and commands a higher rate of interest.

"It is not an adverse foreign trade balance that is causing this movement of gold; for although exports have fallen off, the balance is still in our favor; but so long as money continues cheaper here than in London, unemployed capital will seek the best market.

"One of the most satisfactory as well as healthy features of the present situation (for the safety of speculators and traders —C. S. C.), is the effort made in almost every direction to correct over-production (through the power of capital to misdirect labor or bring it to a standstill—C. S. C.) and thereby lighten one of the heaviest burdens that merchants have had to carry (or contend against) during the last six months. As labor (furthermore) constitutes a large percentage of the cost of manufactured commodities, it is but natural and fair that it should share in some measure a shrinkage in values, since the purchasing power of (a dollar has increased) a day's wages has increased (until that much has been cut off). The refusal to accede to a reduction, in connection to a depression in trade, must continue (to keep manufacturing industries) more or less disturbed, and have a tendency to curtail the demand for raw material."

BANK LOANS AND GOLD EXPORTS.

The Shipping List, as above in its "Financial" column on the same page says: "The export of gold continues, over five millions having gone out this week; but the bank of Montreal received a London cable yesterday, reporting money there a drug at one per cent on call, and one and two-thirds for discounts. This may have the effect of curtailing gold shipments from New York, as money here commands much better rates than abroad, with some prospect of being still higher.

"It is a common remark that there is no demand for money; but as pointed out by the *Tribune*, it should rather be said that never before was there such a supply of loanable credit (concentrated, and demanding toll before it can gain circulation among the people). The loans of the associated banks are larger than ever before at this season of the year; $36,500,000 greater than a year ago; and the loans of the trust companies are something like $25,000,000 greater than a year ago. With such an expansion of credits—$60,000,000 increase—in the face of an unusual shrinkage in values of every commodity upon which money can be borrowed, it is not a wonder that there is 'not a demand for money.'"

The N. Y. Shipping List is a very high-priced paper, and strictly reliable; for it is designed to circulate only among an intelligent business class of readers, who demand unbiased facts, and not political gush to mislead their less intelligent neighbors; for the latter class it does not circulate among to any extent, and therefore could not serve to mislead them.

TAXATION BY HIGH LICENSE.

BROOKLYN, APRIL 6, 1884.—Dr. Talmage preached in the Brooklyn Tabernacle to-day on the subject, "High License, the Monopoly of Abomination;" the whole result of the movement by which low establishments are to be shut up, and splendid establishments are to be supported, by going to make rum-selling and rum-drinking respectable. Nine-tenths of these drunkeries in Brooklyn and New York are so disgusting that men having regard to their reputation would not be seen entering one. All the phantasmagoria and bewitchment of art are thrown around this Herod of massacre.

It is not the rookeries of alcoholism that do the worst work. They are only the last stepping-places on the road to death.

The high license movement is, whether so intended or not, a stab at the best families of America.

How, then, dare you give to the man who can raise $500 or $1,000 the privilege of selling sweetened dynamite, while you deny to his neighbor the privilege, because he cannot raise more than $50, or can raise nothing? Have the small dealers in the festive liquid no rights? I plead for justice to the tens of thousands of men who are engaged in a small and prudent and economical way in selling extract of logwood and strychnine. I say it is unequal and unjust.

I demand equal rights for rum-sellers. This high-license plan is the property qualification in most offensive shape. Why don't you carry out the idea, and shut up all the bakeries except those which can pay $1,000 license? Why not shut up all the butchers' shops except those which can pay an extravagant tax? Why not close all the dry goods stores except those that can pay a big sum for the privilege?

"Well," you say, "that is very different."

How is it different?

"Well," you say, "the business of selling bread or meat or clothing does no damage, while the selling of whisky does a great deal of harm."

There, you have surrendered the question. If it does great damage, then no amount of money paid can give a man the right to carry on the business. The $500 or $1,000 are a bribe to government to let a few do that which the very attitude of government declares a wickedness.

The fact that you cannot execute fully a law, is no reason why you should not have a law. Which one of your laws is fully executed? We have a law against Sabbath breaking, yet millions offend it every Sunday. We have a law against blasphemy, but sometimes the air is lurid with imprecation. We have a law against theft, but all your jails are full of burglars and highwaymen. There is a law against murder, but we have three murderers now in Raymond street jail, and scores of them in the United States prisons.

Since we have not been able to stop these, why not compromise the matter, and for a high license give certain men all the privilege of stealing and swearing and massacre. Get ready your excise commissioners—$5,000 or $10,000 for the business of theft. Let us put an end to

THESE SMALL SCOUNDRELS,

who have genius enough only to steal house mats or postage stamps or chocolate drops, and confine the business to those who, having paid $10,000 for genteel robbery, can abscond with $50,000 from a Newark bank, or by watering the stock of a railroad company steal $200,000 at one clip. I would put a very high license on it, say $10,000, for they could soon make it up. We are fearfully opposed to sneak thieves and wharf rats and tuppenny scoundrels, but all hail to million dollar rascals!

So also let us by high license put down blasphemy, for your present laws against it are not successful. Let us shut up the great masses of the foul-mouthed, and by a high license of $10,000 let a few men do all the swearing in the community. Let us select say a hundred of the most impulsive men of your cities, men of the highest tempers and hottest tongues, the most spiteful against God and decency, and add to the number the speaker of the New Jersey Legislature, whose addresses were so interlarded with oaths a few days ago that the printers, who never swear themselves, had to put blanks into every

sentence to indicate where the oaths came in.

Let these especially delegated men, for a high license of $10,000 per year, be allowed to do all the profanity and have full sweep, while we put down and sweep out of the community, with besom of destruction, those who swear on a small scale, and all those who have never got begond "by George," "my stars," or "darn it."

So also let murder be hindered. Present law does not prevail. Murders on Long Island! Murders in Illinois! Murders in Pennsylvania! Murders all over the land! The vast majority of the perpetrators escape. The defense proves an alibi, or says that the deed was done under emotional insanity. The court-room is crowded with sympathizers, and, when acquitted, he is followed down the street by a crowd who meditate sending him to Congress.

The only way you will have put an end to murder in this country is by a high license to a few men to manage the whole business. This common herd of assassins, who do their work with car-hooks and dull knives and Paris green must be put down, and let a few experts have all the business.

Of course, that license ought to be as high as $20,000, because the perquisites of gold watches and money safes and plethoric pocket-books would soon pay the high license, and leave a handsome sum for net profit.

You see at a glance, all irony aside, that if rum-selling is right we all ought to have the privilege of enjoying it; and if it be wrong, $5,000,000

PAID DOWN IN HARD CASH

as a yearly license, ought not to purchase immunity. Is it common sense that one business should have the right to despoil all other businesses, if it pay a special tax?

The money that goes for drink, and has no result except ill-health and pauperism and crime, would go for clothing, for books, for education, for homesteads, for horses and carriages, for farms, for life insurance, for the ten thousand comforts and adornments and luxuries of life.

You who get $1 a day for wages would get $4; you who get a salary of $1,000 a year would get $2,000; you who receive $10,000 a year would receive $20,000. The rum-seller this moment has his clutch on the throat of every man in America. You have to pay for his damnable work by your honest sweat and by the deprivation of your households of many advantages.

When will the working classes rise up against this incubus, and decree to keep at home the driveling pot-house politicians of the Albany and Harrisburg Legislatures who vote down prohibition and vote up high license.

This vice, as all other vices which government fosters, grows continually. High license, as far as diminishing drunkenness is concerned, does nothing of the kind. It has increased.

We will give a free advertisement to Talmage, the greatest minister in America.

The sermons of Dr. Talmage are published by George A. Sparks, 48 Bible House, New York. Twenty-six sermons, in pamphlet form, 30 cents.

WHY IS FREE TRADE IN FULL OPERATION,

WHILE WE ARE UNDER HIGH TARIFF TAX FOR THE SAKE OF PROTECTION?

This great question now confronts us. Will it be "high tariff tax" to protect your neighbor, or "low tariff tax" to protect yourself and friends and all laboring men and women as against unreasonably high prices, that must serve to consume your small wages? And low wages must exact low prices for farm produce, etc., in order that cheap labor and imported slave or contract labor may be able to live upon small pay; and in that manner effectually drive out well paid home labor, that otherwise could afford to pay better prices for the bulk of what they buy and consume, in the form of all home products, as the bulk of their purchases.

Has any political party, we would ask, got any moral or legal right to prevent one man from working cheap or another from hiring cheap?

Every sober and candid thinking man

will answer, No! Wage slavery can never be stopped until monopoly is wiped out, as an old time relic of remote ages. What do we learn from the Bible concerning men who monopolized great wealth? Rich monopolies have been a terror to mankind through ages of past history. They force want and starvation, as in British India.

High prices, as now protected by law, serve to rob from a thousand persons, that one may be partially protected, merely in his private capacity, without practically helping to sustain the general character of his particular business.

Under high protection, he may or may not do any more business than before, to serve as a benefit to augmented home industry. His excessive profits enable him to lay on his ores while defying his half-paid labor.

Unreasonably large profits serve to protect the man as against his employed labor, while it does not practically protect the nature of his business, as it is theoretically claimed, and as we will presently see.

In consequence of the present law-protected excessive profit, it now enables two families or two separate firms to live in luxury and increased idleness, where only one could live before by unremitting labor and industry. And by having two firms, they cause to employ two sets of laborers, but now perhaps for only six months in the year, whereas one set of hands was employed before for twelve months in the year, with liberal wages.

As it is to-day, the men in shops and girls in factories, and working people generally, are asked to accept half pay as a means of securing steady employment; but no sooner are they able to meet the demands of trade, than they begin reducing wages again, for the express purpose of driving their help to quit work and strike for higher wages. And in that manner they have thus far been able to mislead the public for years.

While their work hands are holding out on a strike, they continue to insist on lower wages until they have kept their doors closed long enough to check overproduction, and then they compromise, and receive their work hands back again; and soon after, another member of the same "manufacturers' union" will drive his men out on a strike. The principle is the same as that of the plotted famine in Cashmere, in India.

They may pool their earnings as a means of sustaining high prices, that are forced far above the point of protection; for they actually get prices so high, through their ungovernable greed and selfishness, that jobbers are driven to the expediency of importing foreign goods, practically the same as under universal free trade, for the custom-house tax is no longer a hinderance against importing goods for profit, and our markets are in that manner thrown open to the world "free to all." That is all that could be done under free trade, so far as importing is concerned.

Under our high tariff tax for the sake of protection, foreign goods reach our home markets just the same, and the taxes collected therefrom have filled our national treasury to overflowing. Under the lowest tariff tax, foreign goods reach our home markets just about the same.

Our worst panics have occurred under the highest tariff as well as under the lowest tariff. In 1878 there were twenty-five times as many failures as were averaged between 1863 and 1866. In the latter period we were protected by greenback bonds without interest as our money, which will be explained more fully elsewhere.

In Prescott's "Volume of the World," on page 144, as published in 1851, we find an able description of Switzerland, from which we extract the following:—

"Switzerland is a country in which the great principles of 'free labor' at home as well as free intercourse with foreigners have been fully carried into practice.

"No legal restriction is placed upon any branch of trade. Industry has been left to itself. . . .

"The consumer has been allowed to go to the cheapest market to buy, and the producer to sell in the dearest; and thrift and activity are everywhere visible, alike in the trading and agricultural districts."

PART SIXTEENTH.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

A RE-DISCOVERY IN THE PRACTICE OF POLITICAL MEDICINE.

LEADING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PLANKS OF A NEW PLATFORM.

First Plank.

THE only way to induce the voting masses to engage earnestly in a reform movement, is to organize a party for the purpose of carrying out a platform of principles, the triumph of which will place the government so completely in the hands of the people (as they have it in Switzerland) as to make it impossible for the money power to thwart their purpose.

To this end, as outlined by Freeman O. Wiley in his book, "Whither are we Drifting?" we would suggest that the new platform demand that the records of Congress be placed in every post-office in the United States. This can be done at a cost of a fraction of a cent for each citizen, a sum too trifling to be weighed against the mighty results that must follow. Our representatives would then be obliged to face their own words and acts at every voting precinct in the land.

Every law, either proposed or voted upon by them, would be watched and discussed in every school-house,

It would serve at once and for all time to come, to remove the stimulus and power of monopolistic and lying partizan newspapers, as well as the paid political blatherskites and demagogues, whose only mission is to help deceive and mislead the people.

As it is to-day, most of the speeches made in Congress in the interest of the people are almost entirely ignored by the public press in general, or else so garbled as to entirely mislead the people as to the real contents.

Our metropolitan newspapers are almost entirely under the control of the money power. Hence no important step can be taken effectively in the direction of a reform for the people's sake. American liberty can have no sure basis while the people are obliged to depend upon their enemies, through a partizan press, seconded by the support of aspiring and unscrupulous politicians, for a true and exact knowledge of all the important acts and utterances of the people's chosen representatives.

Then how imperative the demand, and how overwhelming the argument, for the placing of the congressional record in every post-office in the land, for convenient reference, and for all persons who may feel such an interest. It would certainly mark a new era in the progress of American politics.

It would serve to bring an overwhelming victory in the way of political reform, which can never be settled in any other way.

It would place our law-makers on their good behavior, and that would cause to serve as a bombshell in the camp of the money power, and also as a torpedo to arrest the progress of the corrubt lobbyist, and would serve to act on the whole as a mighty barrier, that defies the progress of centralization and despotism.

In the

Second Plank

We would suggest that all civil officers of our Government be elected by a direct vote of the people, as far as it can be made practical, and that our United States senators should hold office not longer than four years, except as they may be re-elected by a direct vote of the people.

It will hardly be questioned that the one great duty in this threatening hour is to make every liberty-loving citizen realize his individual responsibility, and make him conscious of the power in the government which is regulated by the vote of the people.

The only way to do this is to bring the Government so near to him that his vote will act directly on the Government, which

in turn is to act directly upon himself to a greater or less extent. It would tend to make him feel immediately the effects of his own vote.

Under the present regimen, one's own vote is apt to bring forth results quite opposite from that intended.

When our business is done by proxy or clerks, generally known as public servants (or officials), there are too many instances showing the danger and liability of the original intent of the constituents whom the official, as a messenger, agent, or clerk, has been chosen to represent them in a public capacity, not being fully nor honestly carried out.

It is an old maxim, and self-evident to all, that "if you would that an errand should be done as you would have it, do it yourself;" and Dr. Franklin's "Poor Richard's Sayings" should also serve to remind us that "the eye of the master is worth more than two of those of his servant."

If such be true in the ordinary relations of life, how forcibly true it must be as between the people, and the government as their entrusted agents, which is of a tenfold higher character.

In mercantile transactions, and indeed all business transactions by individuals or corporations (the latter of which implies an aggregation of men somewhat similar to a government), the agent or clerk must account directly to his employer (instead of another dishonest agent under the same employer), and he must render a strict account, and is liable to be discharged at any moment for his careless or willful negligence, or for his incompetency, or for any other cause that his employer may deem sufficiently great, even without being obliged to summon proof under technical rules, made flexible in skillful hands like the criminal lawyers' of Cincinnati.

The people have the natural right, and should also have the power, to choose their servants, from the smallest postmaster who handles their mail to the supreme judge who determines their rights under the law. When you deny the people this power, you make the civil officers of our government masters instead of servants, and the people are tax-ridden as mere slaves, and must abide by every act of justice or injustice alike, and without, as in the past, a solitary hope of salutary redress, as we see to-day and in every direction under the appointing power system.

How frequently we all have seen some broken-down, renegade politician, whom the people have repeatedly refused office, but at last is taken up and given a lucrative position by the appointing power, the latter of whom acts as an uncompromising master, and in defiance of the people's wish, instead of their worthy servant.

It is but natural that officers chosen in this manner find a greater incentive to work for the pet measures of those from whom their appointments are secured, and at whose personal like or dislike the appointee holds himself subject to dismissal from any imaginary pretext.

Should we now give the people the power to appoint and remove officials, the same servants would feel the same inspiration to work for the pet measures of the people, and petitions from the latter would be heeded, and their general interests well guarded.

Under such a system of civil service reform, we could safely elect our civil officers for any length of time, however indefinite, without endangering public morals or public safety; for we could remove them whenever they should prove unfaithful to their trust.

We consider any politician to be unfaithful to his trust, when he tells what he knows to be false merely to strengthen his sophistry in the interest of his party as against his people.

The supreme court says that money is made "by law," as shown in the case of silver when demonotised by Congress, as also many other examples that might be sighted. R. G. Ingersoll, in speaking of Blaine's fitness for the presidency, said, "The people demand a man who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, not by law, but by labor."

James G. Blaine says, "God made gold money."

In Wallace's U. S. Supreme Court (Decision) Reports, pp. 48–9, we read as follows: "By the obligation of a contract to pay money, is to pay that which law shall recognize as money." It does not say gold is money. The supreme court

does not say that it shall be what "God made as money."

Judge Joel Tiffany, of New York, says: "Much has been said about paper money, and gold, silver, and copper money; but all such language is deceptive. There is *no such thing legally* as gold and silver money and paper money. Money as the measure of price or value, is (only) the sovereign authority impressed upon and attached to that which is capable of taking and retaining the impression of that authority. . . . As a medium of exchange, or a means to that end, it [money] has no (fixed) value but the sovereign will (which is for that purpose) recorded upon its face (like the so-called bastard silver dollar), and in respect to its use, its (stamped) value is as unchangeable as the authority that created it."

The Constitution of the United States says: "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof."

Then what has "God" got to do with this matter from a legal standpoint? Can Blaine tell us?—No, indeed. He will evidently have to study something more honest and elevating than politics before he dare attempt it to make anything like a success of it, even if it were possible.

But look at our resumption law, that has placed gold and silver in the U. S. treasury beyond the reach of the average farmer, merchant, and laborer, as shown from several reasons.

In the first place, the smallest amount redeemable is fifty dollars ($50), and so if you had only forty-five ($45), and could not raise five dollars more, you would be headed off. All the money in circulation is not half that sum per capita.

Secondly, the only place for resumption in specie is at the sub-treasury of the United States, in the city of New York. Therefore the distance of reaching the place of redemption serves to destroy whatever advantage there appears to be in John Sherman's resumption policy.

Thirdly, the amount of specie in the U. S. treasury available for resumption purposes, as shown by official reports, amounts to only about 40 per cent of the greenback currency alone, which would make a basis considerably less than $20 of coin for $100 of paper money in circulation.

Fourthly, should there come a crisis in this country, the monied class are able to present greenbacks enough for redemption at the sub-treasury to pocket every single dollar of available specie for resumption purposes in less than one week. It is simply a rich man's resumption—what there is of it.

Then here again we find another discouraging outlook. The excessive taxes, etc., that are piling up what money there is in circulation, does not leave on the whole one-half as much within proper reach of the people as they require to pay their annual taxes. But to overcome the deficiency, and to facilitate more rapid and uniform loans for the banks, and on the same amount of capital, through the instrumentality of the banks, a new policy is being adopted in some of the States, so that the people may pay taxes two or more times each year, designed as a means of keeping the tax-payers from rebelling, and from draining the banks entirely.

That opinions adverse to pure Republican principles of government, are gaining ground rapidly in some circles in American society, is too plain to need greater demonstration, and the rapidly yielding condition of the public mind is one of the most alarming symptoms to warn of the danger threatening us.

The people seem to have become discouraged in many respects; and in the meantime, admitting that our liberties have been curtailed, and even threatened with overthrow, yet they will conciliate matters in their own mind by reasoning that *money* is all-powerful.

If we elect a man in our interest, rich capitalists buy him over, and then he works for those who pay the biggest bribe, knowing that he can stay his time out and collect his salary, and so he works for the most money, and deserts his constituents who sent him.

The question arises, "How can this matter be remedied?" The people have almost despaired; and the reflective politician even, of high mental caliber, seems to have failed in bringing forth a specific remedy that commends itself to the common sense of the people.

But shall we offer some other party the privilege of holding the reins of government, as the remedy? But what hinderance is there to them, and what guarantee can they give in succeeding to official

power, that they also, when successfully entrenched in one hundred thousand offices, will not likewise find and yield to the same incentive that has made their predecessors notorious for fraud and corruption. Human nature is much the same in all parties. Money, place, and power are very tempting.

We take the liberty at this time to quote the words of Daniel Webster, from his work. He says: "The great interests of this country, the cause of its prosperity, is labor! labor! labor! The government was made to encourage and protect this industry (of labor), and give it security. To this very end, with this precise object in view, power was given to Congress," etc.—Vol. 3, p. 35.

But when we review the fact that capitalists have and will continue to trifle with our law-makers, as is confirmed by past history, does not common sense tell us that such management and toleration will soon ruin us financially, ruin our liberties, and destroy our republic?

Every day she is marching nearer her downfall. She contains within herself the seeds of her own dissolution, and is serving a policy that must soon cause to repeat the history of other republics, that have withered as we are withering, and finally go to decay. The American theory of representative government is beautiful indeed. Nevertheless, we are practically drifting toward a despotism, as many declare.

The interest and welfare of the people, as originally intended, are not to-day sufficiently represented in the councils of the nation; nor can they ever be properly represented again under the inability of the people to act effectively, as under existing circumstances.

We are able to comprehend but one practical solution by which the people may be able to surmount the threatening and dangerous obstacles; and through such a course, the people may achieve a result which has been or should be the object and aim of every true citizen of republican government; viz., to have the same laws enacted that they themselves would cause to enact, provided that they could all come together in one place for that purpose.

Thos. Jefferson would have achieved this result, without a doubt, had it not been for the monarchists, led by Hamilton, and the wealthier class at that time, who opposed him as we are opposed to-day.

Jefferson declared his sentiments in the following language: "I am not among those who fear the people. They, and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom."

Another one of the founders of our republic proposed the following:—

"Congress must not be permitted to make laws, only to propose (or frame) them, and the people to ratify them."

Such is the practice in Switzerland to-day, and it is due to this fact alone that the Swiss republic has stood the test of ages without trembling or wavering, even amidst the influence of the fierce despotism that has long surrounded her. Her people have the veto power within their own hands; consequently, neither her own capitalists, nor the combination of all the capitalists that surround her borders, can exercise an influence sufficiently great to induce her people to barter away their own cherished liberties.

This proposition to the American people contains more of the vital principles and necessary elements so imperative to promote the highest state of human progress, happiness, and security to our republic, than has been contained in a single proposition since the framing of the Declaration of Independence.

Even that instrument burst upon the astonished gaze of a doubting world; yet its influence and results have served a grand and noble purpose, if we may except its rapid weakening and decline within the past twenty years. This proposition amounts in fact to a second declaration of independence, and will serve as a specific remedy, absolute and complete, for any or all the wrongs we are suffering to-day; and whensoever it shall be ratified by the people, liberty will have achieved a triumph so great as the world has never before witnessed.

The founders of this republic struck a mightier blow against despotism and centralized government, than any equal number of men had ever before been favored in power and opportunity. It was no easy task to break through the meshes of tyranny and foreign intrigue, so dominant in that age. But they saw an opportunity

to do something grand and good for themselves, their posterity, and their country; and with fervent zeal they unitedly embraced that opportunity, as a brave people; and during the terrible conflict that followed, self faded away in the distance.

The clouds of despotism are again thundering along on their way, and if not checked, are destined ere long to sweep over this country as a mighty cyclone, and leave mourning and devastation in its pathway.

It is in the power of this generation, acting in the political arena to-day, to again beat back those dark, angry clouds into their native caverns, to exhibit their ugly shapes no more.

That our forefathers did not believe we had reached the acme of perfection in human government, is shown in the words spoken and written by Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, and others, and which is made further evident from the fact that the framers of our great Constitution made provisions for amending that instrument, as a possible means of keeping pace with the growing necessities of a great and progressive nation, all the contingences of which no human wisdom could well control, even if they could have been able to foresee the possible dangers, as some doubtless did see, but their efforts were unavailable. A careful analysis of our system of government, as compared with the limited monarchy of Great Britain, reveals the fact that our forefathers gave us a government hardly less despotic, in the face of organized and concentrated capital than the very one which they had so persistently and effectually fought against. Their greatest achievements in the interest of freedom is found in their wise provisions for the frequent return of all political power back into the hands of the people. This was really the crowning glory of their success. That is the only real and important distinguishing feature between the United States government and that of England. We can change our representatives, senators, and presidents more frequently, and it has long proved to be a glorious privilege, it has thus far been a priceless heritage. But as precious and priceless as it may be, it is, nevertheless, not a perfect remedy,—only a sweet relief.

A new set of men, who seek to use their wealth to overcome argument, have come upon the stage within the last twenty years, and are to-day acting in the capacity of stage managers in an entirely new play.

The difference in the moral character of the plays is clearly seen in the part of prominent leaders at the respective periods. In 1782 General Washington refused a third presidential term. In 1882 Grant sought it.

Our government seems to have reached her turning-point, and is about to confirm the oft-repeated assertion that "History repeats itself," and like other republics, this one also will relapse into a despotism.

And, indeed, he who has rumaged history has not at times felt the force of the prediction, and felt a gloomy foreboding that liberty is evidently only for a day, and then must go to decay, ending precisely where it began,—either in disorganization, or a despotism, and destined in another effort to travel the same circle back again.

The masses have from remote ages been taught to lean upon the rich as a superior class, the latter of whom have every advantage, with strong inducements to deceive them. The people have also given too much power to their chosen representatives, and made them masters, or proprietors, instead of servants, as clerks and cashiers. No intelligent business man would expect to survive in his business under such a system, and it will prove to be a delusive dream to any government that persistently continues to foster such a policy. The law-making power is too far from the people, and the inducements to corrupt it are too multifarious and certain.

We will now quote from Bancroft's "Analysis of our Government":—

"The National Congress is a body of men representing and acting in the place of the people. They are elected by the people to enact laws for the public good; to do all, and no more nor less, that the people would do if it were possible for them to assemble in one great body, and make the laws by which they wish to be governed."

We all know that when Congress passes laws in the interest of great land grants, river and harbor steals, etc., that they are not doing anywhere near what the people would do, or cause to be done, could their sentiments be heard and obeyed. Let those who doubt the necessity for the change now proposed in regard to our present mode of making laws, read from the *Kansas City Journal* of Jan. 16, 1882, as follows:—

"A special telegram to the *Chicago Tribune* gives a synopsis of Senator Plum's Speech. He surprised some of his Republican friends by his unreserve in talking out in meeting. . . . After the funding bill of last session was passed, some of us bankers [says Plumb] were misled into the belief that the bill compelled banks then holding 4 and 4½ per cent bonds as a basis of circulation to replace them with 2 per cents. Some of us got together, and joined in a telegram to President Hayes, urging him to veto the measure. Afterwards, we found out that we were wrong, and I have never regretted anything more than the sending of that telegram. The defeat of that bill (in compliance with the telegram) was the worst thing that has ever happened to the banks. It was the first step towards their downfall. Gen. Grant also wrote a letter to President Hayes urging him to veto the bill."

This action of Grant, Hayes, and the bankers shows what kind of a government we are living under.

This outside pressure, and the treachery recognized by our president is a sad lamentable truth that ought to serve to convince every true American citizen that the veto power delegated to one man is a dangerous element, as confirmed by established facts in history. Our laws are in reality treated as mere playthings under the principle of "any way to win;" and men no better than horse jockies and horse racers are active in the capacity of self-appointed umpires to dictate what laws shall be passed, and how they shall be worded.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, DISABILITIES, ETC.

THE Hepburn Committee was appointed by the New York State legislature to inquire into railroad management of that State. The committee, through Mr. Thurber, reported as follows:—

"It is further in evidence that it has been the custom of the managers of the Erie Railway, from year to year in the past, to spend large sums (of money) to control elections and to influence legislation.

In the year 1868 more than one million dollars was disbursed from the New York State Treasury for "extra legal services." (This is one way of making false entries to get money to influence elections. For further items, see Mr. Watson's testimony, pages 336–7 of Report.)

Jay Gould, when last on the stand and questioned in relation to various vouchers shown to him, openly admitted the payment during the three years prior to 1872 of large sums of money to Barber, Tweed, and others, to influence legislation and elections. These amounts were entered upon the books under the false name of "India Rubber Account." The people were being taxed, and these men, like the custom-house thieves and the merchants working with them, were pocketing the funds to be used in part to buy up voters and legislatures. The next move now in preparation is to buy up our State Governors (except now and then one who will not sell out) and through bribery gain control of the overgrown State militia in most part, and if the people refuse the millionaire yoke, martial law is to be proclaimed as in Russia to-day. Russia fought Turkey as a pretense under which to organize and equip her army.

Bulldozing and counting out men who are elected is intended to be the test of the millionaire yoke, and a refusal will be the signal for the bankers and others to besiege our governors to influence them to yield their power as commander-in-chief of the State militia, and in a practical sense they are to be transferred to the United States army of which President Arthur is commander-in-chief at the present time. The Republican party may never become reconciled to their defeat (when it shall come) until blood has been spilt, and as Senator Sharon says, "rivers of it;" after which millionaires will be a thing of the past on this American conti-

nent. They should not lose sight of that fact.

The following testimony was also given by Jay Gould before the Hepburn Committee :—

"I do not know how much I paid toward helping friendly men. We had four States to look after, and we had to suit our politics to circumstances. In a Democratic district I was a Democrat; in a Republican district I was a Republican, and in a doubtful district I was doubtful; but in every district and at all times, I have always been an Erie man," or *a millionaire usurper.*

In 1874 the Senate of the United States, in response to a general demand, appointed a special committee on transportation, consisting of Wm. Windom, John Sherman, Roscoe Conkling, and numerous others. The committee occupied the entire summer of 1874 in having a good time, and making an exhaustive examination of the subject, and in their report we find the following :—

"In the matter of taxation, there are to-day four men, representing the four great trunk lines between Chicago and New York, who possess, and who not unfrequently exercise power which the Congress of the United States would not venture to exert. . . . An additional charge of five (5) cents per bushel, on the transportation of cereals (alone) would have been equivalent to a tax of forty-five millions of dollars on the (one) crop of 1873. No Congress would dare to exercise so vast a power except upon a necessity. . . . The day is not far distant, if it has not already arrived, when it will be the duty of the statesmen to inquire (rather than oppose) whether there is less danger in leaving the property and industrial interests of the people thus wholly at the mercy of a few men, the latter of whom recognize no responsibility but to their stockholders, and no principle of action, but personal and corporate aggrandizement."—*Report of U. S. Senate Committee*, p. 158.

We will now consider another report made by a select committee from members of the United States Senate, in April, 1880, of which Wm. A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, was chairman, and reported as follows :—

"Your select committee to inquire into alleged frauds in the recent elections, was directed, by the authority given it, to inquire whether citizens of any State had been dismissed or threatened with dismissal from employment, or any deprivation of any right or privilege, by reason of his vote, or his intention to vote, at the recent election, ... and whether citizens of the United States were prevented from exercising the elective franchise, or forced to use it against their wishes . . . by any lawful means or practices. . . . .

"Your committee are of the opinion that, in very many instances during the late election (in Massachusetts and Rhode Island) the ballot was cast by operatives against their own deliberate convictions, and in favor of the candidate of their employers; and this (voting as their master demanded) was the result of a fear of a loss of work at the beginning of winter. . . . . This action was described before your committee as "civilized bulldozing."

. . . . Manchaung is a manufacturing village, wherein the real estate, mills, houses, churches, hall, and public buildings are owned by the stock company. . . . All the managing force, superintendents, and book-keepers, were Republicans. . . .

"One case was shown, in which a man, who had served during the war, occupied one of the company's houses, while the son and three nieces worked in the factory, and lived with him. . . . . He described what occurred to him as follows:—

"'I was not working for the corporation, but I was active in the campaign. I was one of the signers of the Butler call, and one of the vice-presidents of the Butler club. I contributed two or three dollars to the Butler flag raising. . . . . Immediately after this, a notice came from the mill (of the company) stating that I must vacate my tenement within two weeks. It was signed by Robert McArthur, and Charles A. Chase, clerk. For two or three days nothing more was said, and (finally) they sent for me to come to the shop.'"

The son was notified to quit work, and did quit. The effect of this notice to leave, upon men who had families dependent upon them, was to take away their freedom of action, and they were obliged to vote as their employers required, for they had no place to go with

their families (as it is in England under land monopoly).

The committee report further, and say:—

"The ballot-boxes were open boxes, and those in charge could see the form and appearance of the ballot voted, and they were easily distinguishable apart."

CONDITION OF LABORERS VOTING IN RHODE ISLAND.

The same committee as above, in referring to Colonel James Moran, of Providence, reported his testimony as follows:—

"Lived here twenty-eight years. . . . Entered service of United States army from Rhode Island. . . . Commissioned as Second Lieutenant; promoted to captaincy; honorably discharged; held an election for officials in his company in the army while in Rhode Island, but could not vote himself (even at that time); was a voter once because (then) he owned real estate; has lost it, and cannot vote now."

AN EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS DISFRANCHISED.

In his testimony before the committee, Hon. Thomas Davis, formerly a member of Congress, from Rhode Island, said:—

"I live in Providence. . . . . I am seventy-five years old; a manufacturing jeweler by trade, and have been in both branches of the Legislature a number of times; (was) member of Congress from Rhode Island in 1853–4. I then owned real estate; I am not now a qualified voter; I failed in business, and the title of my property passed to my assignees, and I cannot now vote. Wealth controlls suffrage in Rhode Island. Money is all-powerful here; it can overwhelm public sentiment at any time. Have been both a Republican and a Democrat, but have always advocated the repeal of the restriction to voting.

. . . . Your committee was instructed to inquire and report whether it is within the competency of Congress to provide by additional legislation for the more perfect right of suffrage to citizens of the United States—in all the States of the Union. . . . . Suffrage is under the control of the States, and not of the federal government."

Tyranny has often raised its snaky head here and there; but never in such a defiant manner as it did in Louisiana, in 1876. It was there the tyrant under the guise of equal rights, dealt Republican liberty a staggering blow. It was an epoch in American history. After election, returns were made by Republican officers for the State of Louisiana, and the election, through themselves, acknowledged in their own hand writing, to be for S. J. Tilden (democrat). In the face of all that, Zach. Chandler as the Republican Campaign leader, disputes the returns and says, "Hold on."

The United States authorities "bulldozed" the Democrats of Louisiana, and declared the election to be for Hayes (Republican) as President of the United States. They then turned in triumph, and with a bold shoulder "bulldozed" the Republicans of the same State, and turned against their governor. As it terminated the same votes that made Hayes Republican President, also served to make Kellogg Democratic governor of Louisiana, a miracle never before equaled in history for its kind.

If it was an act of justice to give the Republicans the President, it was an act of injustice to not give them their governor, who had been elected by the same votes. The Louisiana Republicans said to the United States government, "You say we have carried the State of Louisiana? Then how is it we are to be ruled by a Democratic governor?"

A proposition was made to refer the whole matter to an electoral commission of which the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States formed a part.

The people of all parties believed that the electoral commission would go behind the returns of the State board as the State had gone behind the returns of the electoral board at the precincts.

The bench decided that the federal government had no power to go behind the returns made by a State board, and that decided the controversy.

Upon the supposition that Hayes was fairly elected, more than seventy-five

thousand Republican voters were disfranchised in the State of Louisiana, and robbed of their rights by being refused their governor.

Upon the supposition that the first returns of the Republican officers were right, and that Tilden had a majority, then every Democratic voter in the United States was disfranchised.

The Louisiana election case serves in itself to prove that this government is in the hands of a set of despots, who respect no party or condition, and will do anything, and will trample on anybody, when their own base purposes can be in any way subserved by so doing.

The select committee of the U. S. Senate before quoted, reported the editor of the Boston *Herald* as having declared his sentiments through the columns of that paper in the following language :—

"They (the capitalists) know that idle hands are waiting to do their work. It is not to be expected that they will look on indifferently, and see their employees vote for a destructive like *Butler*. Human nature is much the same in Massachusetts and Mississippi, only methods are different. Brains, capital, and enterprise will tell in any community. It is very improper, of course, to intimidate voters. But there is a way of giving advice that is quite convincing."

If there is any difference in the sentiments between the Boston *Herald* and the Virginia, Richmond State, *News*, (see page 345), and that of Senator Sharon, we fail to see the difference. One of the two papers above quoted or referred to, represents the sentiments of the wealthy class of the East, the other of the South, and Senator Sharon of the West. They all support the wealth controlling theory. Laborers, those threatenings of the money power, may serve as agents of mercy by putting you on your guard, or they may serve as the mournful tones of trumpet-tongued messengers sounding the funeral dirge of your liberties.

It depends upon how you each, individually, shall receive and consider them. It is well to bear in mind the educated source from which they come together with the cause or stimulus, which serves to evoke such sentiments. They are uttered in no uncertain tones. They emanate from a source already defiant, and powerfully strong.

Behind those threatenings is a spirit that forbodes evil to our laboring people, and makes conspicuous this present hour as one full of peril to the welfare of this Republic. May you carefully study the situation with the philosophy of a statesman, and make yourself ready to meet the emergency with the characteristic zeal of American patriots.

GEN. GRANT ON SILVER.

Here is another scrap of mournful testimony that accords with the same despotic outlook.

When the bill which was to put silver into circulation was pending before Congress, Gen. Grant was not then president. He was in Europe, and wrote a letter to Judge Long, of St. Louis, which was published in several newspapers, and was quoted by Gen. Weaver in his speech in Congress. In that letter he called attention to the silver bill as before mentioned; and in relation to that subject, he used the following language:—

"If I were where I was one year previous (meaning in the presidential chair), I would put my unqualified veto upon that bill.

"And should Congress pass it over my veto, I would urge the business community to disregard it (not allow it to be effectually enforced) by refusing to make contracts not payable in gold."

During his first term in the presidential chair, it is well remembered that Grant said, "I have no policy to enforce against the will of the people," or words to that effect.

According to the New York *Sun* of May 12, 1880 (according to Freeman O. Wiley's memoranda as to the exact year), in a speech at a dinner under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, Rev. Dr. Bellows took occasion to remark that he had—

"Observed among cultivated Americans a certain distrust of American institutions."

He also added in his remarks that Lord Napier, of England, had told him that "he had never met a first-class American

who had any confidence in the permanency of American institutions."

And even while President Lincoln was in the chair, he was that early forced to lift his warning voice to the people in the following words:—

"Monarchy is sometimes hinted at [only hinted at to him] as a possible refuge from the power of the people."

AMPLE PROTECTION UNDER THE SWISS POLICY FOR BUSINESS AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

No question of greater magnitude ever confronted the American people than the one which forms the subject of discussion under this head.

In every land the thoughtful student of history, the careful watching of transpiring events, the jealous friend of Republican liberty, all feel a deep and solemn interest in the drift and ultimate destiny of this long surviving and great Republic. Every trace of our material progress has been carefully watched and traced.

Great ideas have been the most potent element that has moved the world in the right direction. It was under the influence of such inspiration that the blue laws of Connecticut, and of like character in our other States, have been blotted from the several statute books, and also served to remove the shackles from the millions of chattel slaves, and placed them once more upon a free footstool. But, in the meantime, other and opposing forces have been at work, noiselessly, yet all the more effectually.

The latter class, by deception and intrigue, seem to have gained the leadership in this country, and are now "masquerading," as Wendell Phillips said, "in the grave clothes of honored ancestors," and controlling nearly everything, centralizing the wealth of the people of this nation into the hands of the few, and fast reducing the average and middle class of people into a state of serfdom. And finally, they begin to threaten in vociferous and unmistakable tones, to plunge this whole liberty-loving people; and in this last hope of refuge for freedom into the horrors of war, if we shall refuse to submit quietly to perpetual despotism. We have enough evidence already, from high testimony which people do not question, to show the real despotism people are laboring under, even in this hour of "unconcern," as some would say. But read the following, which will serve to strengthen a mild conviction in regard to some of the stern realities we are struggling against in this hour of great peril, of which we will explain more fully hereafter.

TARIFF.

LETTERS FROM MR. CARLISLE.

Speaker's Room, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1884.

The necessity for a reduction of tariff taxation, and the consequent decrease of the cost of production was never more urgent than at the present time.

With an overflowing public treasury on the one hand, and impending commercial and industrial depression on the other, it is obvious that we are rapidly approaching a crisis in our affairs which may prove disastrous alike to public morals and private fortunes. A large accumulation of surplus revenue constitutes the most dangerous corruption fund that can exist in a republic. It is an evil which will not be long tolerated in a country where the voice of the taxpayer can be heard at the polls.

Since the close of the war, more than four-fifths of the internal revenue taxes have been abolished, while the tariff remains substantially unchanged (in dollars and cents coming in). Indeed, on many articles of necessity in common use among the people the rates of duty are higher now than they were during the war, while on nearly all of them the duties are much higher, in proportion to the market value of the articles than they were then.

Under this policy, commerce has been obstructed, the cost of production has been increased, and the earnings of labor have been confiscated. These taxes are not needed for revenue. Every dollar taken by taxation is just so much withdrawn from the productive capital of the country, and from the laborer's means of support. To tax the people for the pur-

pose of raising revenue for the public use is a legitimate function of government; but to impose a tax for any other purpose is a gross abuse of legislative power. J. G. CARLISLE.

We will now go back to the year 1873, when the rich men, and their hired editors, and the subservient press generally, (and some innocently) threw most of the blame upon the people. They said the panic was brought about by over-production of all kinds of commodities, and that (as they said) was coupled with indolence and gross extravagance on the part of the people. (See Hard Times, page 90). They said we should work harder, and be more economical.

Let us study into the honesty of those sentiments, and see how much logical dissecting they will stand. Just look at the fallacy. If "over-production was the cause of hard times," Shylock's advice and remedy could only serve to aggravate the disease in question, for this reason: to have been more economical would have been to consume less of that which was already produced, and consequently would have left that said to be over-production still greater in amount; while on the other hand, to have worked harder, could have served only to add still more to an amount of production, which they claimed was already too great, and this again would have increased the same difficulty—producing too much—which they said had brought about the hard times.

Then look at it again: What a contemptible idea, that a man who should have his pocket full of money, his trunk full of good clothes, his barn full of grain, and his stables full of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.,—that such a fine condition should make hard times, and bring on a panic, and start tramps out on the road, just as we have seen armies of black squirrels do when their food became scarce.

We will now bring in a different class of testimony, and see how that applies. We find in the London Banker's Magazine, of October, 1873, on page 995, the following language:—

"While this deficiency of gold in America is a circumstance accompanied by many adverse effects, the contracted state of legal tenders (greenbacks) gives rise to results immeasurably more serious as we have recently seen . . . the growing dearth (scarcity) of the currency, was the main cause of the collapse" (panic).

We will look for more evidence, and who will doubt or disbelieve the wisdom or truthfulness of the highest authority we have had in our land, although they have largely proved traitors to their principles, nevertheless, they dare not, and will not dispute the truthfulness of their former statements. In 1874, in his speech in Congress, as recorded in the Appendix of the Congressional Record, on page 139, Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois, said:—

"Th circulating medium has been contracted $1,018,167,784;" and furthermore, to verify this statement, he refers his brother senators to a book of reports written by the secretary of the United States Treasury, and he said these figures may be found on pages 94 and 96 of that work.

Here is another high authority. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, in his speech delivered in May, 1878, said:—

"I confess, Mr. President, that I, as an advocate of the receivability of United States notes (greenbacks) for duties and against contraction (of the same) and forced resumption. . . . I reluctantly joined in the compromise measure of 1875 [meaning the specie resumption act] which I then feared would entail upon the business and toiling community, incalculable woe. The universal distress, and unparalleled failures which have followed these past years of trial [just as he predicted] must sadly record the severity of the process which has brought the country (by contraction, etc.) so near resumption, and so close to financial ruin."

We will now listen to testimony from John Sherman, who was then a United States Senator, but later the villain acted as secretary of the National Treasury, when he deserted, and accepted advice only from Wall Street brokers of New York City.

When the proposition to shrink the volume of money (greenbacks) was before the Senate, John Sherman said:—

"The appreciation (increasing its purchasing power) of the currency is a far more distressing operation than Senators

suppose . . . It is not possible to take this voyage [meaning the contraction of the currency] without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy, and disaster. . . . It means the fall of all agricultural products without any great reduction of taxes . . . property (must be) shrunk (in the amount of dollars and cents) not only to the extent of the appreciation of the currency, but still more, by the artificial scarcity made by the hoarders of gold. To attempt this task by a surprise upon our people, by arresting them in the midst of their lawful business, and apply a new standard of value, (increased purchasing power of dollars and cents) to their property without any reduction of their debts (in proportion) or giving them an opportunity to compound with their creditors, or to distribute their losses, would be an act of folly without an example in evil (to compare with it) in modern times."

Even while we had abundance of such truthful statements as these from many intelligent and influential sources, yet it did not even then save the greenback bond and dollar. They usually have given every reason for the depreciation of the greenback, except the right one. We will give you the true reason, as John Sherman gave it, when, acting as chairman of the finance committee in the United States Senate, on the 12th day of December, 1867 (see Congressional Record, same date), he made a report with reference to converting our greenback bonds into interest-bearing bonds, as follows:—

Sherman said, "It became necessary to depreciate the notes (little greenback bonds without interest) in order to create a market for the (large) bonds" (with interest). In order to accomplish this fraud, that led to ruin, bankruptcy, and confiscation in every direction, the Government was persuaded to refuse greenbacks for interest money, or for duties on imports to the government, and to demand gold exclusively,—not its equivalent,—and thus compel people to buy gold from Wall Street brokers, at whatever price they should see fit to ask, and the Government let Wall Street fix the price as high as they pleased, and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States followed after the prices named by Wall Street (see Black Friday). The bankers who held the gold wanted to grab the interest-bearing bonds, and so the Government joined hands with the bankers to compel the people to buy their gold to pay interest on these bonds at prices to please the Wall Street rogues. It was this scheme that made the bonds sell for about 60 cents to the dollar on the average in gold prices, and they subsequently caused to pass the "strengthening act" that declared we should pay every cent of the interest-bearing bonds in gold; and they asked Congress furthermore to repudiate or retire the balance of the greenback bonds, that they might issue more bank notes on their interest bonds.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, in his speech while in Congress, in 1868, said in regard to the "strengthening act":—

"When it is asserted that the Government is bound to pay the five-twenty bonds in coin, I say that it is not only without law, but it is in express violation of at least four statutes . . . we have sold these bonds, on an average, for not more than 60 cents on the dollar."

In August, 1876, a joint resolution passed both houses of Congress, creating a Monetary Commission, consisting of three U. S. Senators, three members of the House of Representatives, and three secretaries, whose duty it was to inquire into these matters. Here is one of the questions to be answered by them:—

"What brought the disaster of 1873, and (the several) years of dreadful suffering to this people?"

After extensive research, with study and consultation, this committee finally rendered a report on March 2, 1877, in precisely the following language:—

"The true and only cause of the stagnation in industry and commerce, now everywhere felt, is the fact, everywhere existing, of falling prices, caused by a shrinkage in the volume of money."

Senator Ben Wade, of Ohio, in a letter of December 13, 1867, gave expression to these words:—

"I am for the laboring portion of the people,—the rich can take care of them-

While I must scrupulously live
ıll the contracts of the government,
ght the bondholder as resolutely,"

he U. S. Agricultural Report of
on page 290, we find the follow-

ıe average price obtained by the
· has fallen off two-thirds in fif-
ears, corn being 97 7–10 (cents) per
in 1864, and 37½ (cents) in 1878.
ıst-named crop, although greater
ty-six millions of bushels than its
essor, [or crop of 1877,] yet it fell
of it thirty millions of dollars in
gregate value. The average value
h acre's yield, has fallen from
in (the year) 1864 to the unpre-
edly low figure of $8.55 in 1878."

Agricultural Report was made up
tepublican hand writing. We will
ke the case of a farmer who has
ne thousand dollars on his farm,
ll owes one thousand dollars more
aid after the expiration of a few

When the last thousand dollars
ıid, his land, as we learn, would
ll for half as many dollars as he
w paid in cash, besides his annual
t on the latter sum is not consid-

Can you tell what had become of
t thousand dollar payment? If he
is farm now, he certainly cannot
re than the last thousand dollars,
nnot get even the interest money
vhich he has paid on that sum.
look into this matter, and solve
ery. We will suppose for a mo-
:hat the farmer has not paid the
ousand dollars, but since he made
t payment, the price of his corn,
beef, wheat, etc., has fallen in
wo-thirds, as regards dollars and

He must now toil three times as
lays to pay the other thousand
as he had agreed to do, because
vernment caused to change the
ement or value of his contract by
ıg the value, or purchasing power
dollar named in that contract,
dollar serves as the basis of his
ı a measure of value. It will now
three times as much of the pro-
)f his farm to get the thousand

Thus, you will see how the con-
of the currency served to sink
)usand dollars which he had paid
first, and it made his debts amount to three times as much as he had originally agreed to pay in labor providing his contract had not been impaired by the action of the government.

Can the farmer and others now understand why they have toiled so long and hard, and still were unable to get out of debt in spite of their rigid economy and industry?

The laboring classes are the ones who lost by the contraction of money, and the consequent shrinkage of values or prices, while the bond-holders and money lenders gained what they lost, because it transferred the value from their farms and other property over to the value or purchasing power of the money left in the banks. Every time your farm lost in price to the amount of one thousand dollars, the banker's money or bonds had increased one thousand dollars, from the fact that it would now take less by one thousand dollars of the same money to buy the same farm. His money did not shrink nor lose in any conceivable way, for its fast increasing purchasing power continued to gain ground, and press his neighbor harder and tighter than he could have possibly hoped to do by entering into actual business competition with him, and getting in that way profits from his money and labor combined. He (the money monger) discovered that the quickest and surest way to bring wealth to himself, was to join hands with the gang of confiscators and robbers, like a gang of horse thieves, and secure the co-operation of the Government officials, and through them transfer a large part of the value of the property of the people who labored, and pass it over to the class who held money and bonds instead of other kinds of property, and his money in bonds was made exempt from confiscation, by being made exempt from taxation. The Bank Note bond is made to look different from a Greenback Bond as a stolen horse is painted and fixed up so as to make it look different from the horse that the man had lost. The banker, like the horse thief, had that much more in his possession, which served as a gain to him, more than if he had bought in a square and legitimate way, and paid cash for the farm or horse in a fair and square manner. While you

may have been decreasing your debts in the matter of dollars and cents, those very debts were in the meantime, through the repudiation and confiscation of your greenback bonds to lower wages and prices, and through the confiscation of your labor in other ways, that it was which served to increase, in a much greater ratio, the number of days' labor required from you through a contract under the name of dollars and cents, and that practically accounts for the hard times, even here to-day, as well as during the long-continued panic of 1873.

The extreme centralization, and present monopoly of money, which is so effectually in a few hands, and serves to buy up and centralize the products of our country through the operations of the Boards of Trade, and since monopoly requires such heavy toll to be paid as an interest fee, besides demanding good security to put their money into circulation among the people where it rightfully belongs, that also accounts in a great degree for the present pressure of the times, resulting from the want of money in business circles now in 1884, and to indulge by giving place for any reasonable hope for a healthy and substantial improvement under existing circumstances, that hope can never be fully and satisfactorily realized. The Congressmen who favored the contraction, repudiation, and confiscation policy, did so in part because it trebled the purchasing power of his salary, but the people should remember that it costs them three times as much labor to pay him that salary. The hirelings of the money power boast of the Republican party having reduced the national debt, but they would not for the world have you fully realize the fact that they have also reduced the debt-paying power of your labor in a much greater ratio.

When the servant girl works a full long week for two dollars ($2.00), and spends that money for feathers with which to adorn her hat, she should remember that those feathers are imported, and that more than fifty cents of that money has gone to pay the interest on bonds. In other words, she has worked at least two days out of the week for the bondholder and his welfare, and not for herself. Wm. H. Vanderbilt is drawing more than six thousand dollars ($6,000) per day from the people through the agency of the government as his pension or interest dues, and from untaxed bonds at that; and all classes of laborers, and servant girls, and poor, needy, and overworked war widows, and housewives, and others are the ones who are largely paying it in the manner we have just illustrated. By looking over the list, you will discover that many of those articles which are imported, and upon which there is a heavy tariff duty, or tax under the law, and said to be for home protection, many and many of those very articles are not manufactured in this country at all, and never can be, and, therefore, that tax on the people cannot be said to be in the interest of home protection whatever, but can serve no other conceivable purpose, but to plunder, confiscate, and rob the people of their hard earnings for the sake of "revenue only," and that gives the lie to this, as many other similar pretenses of the millionaire party. The tariff protection law in force in 1879, and also to-day, imposes a tax on sugar of 54 cents out of every dollar's worth. In 1881, we paid $47,000,000 in taxes on sugar and molasses to protect the home manufacturer to the extent that he might gain $5,500,000. The principle is the same as for Michigan people to largely stop raising wheat, wool, etc., as nature designed they shou'd do, and attempt to change the whole system in the effort to compete with dame nature by the use of hot-houses to raise oranges at a cost in labor and money in the aggregate more than twice as great as Cuba or Florida could, and would furnish them to us, and in order to protect this blind, idiotic policy in Michigan for home labor, that costs us heavily, including much unnecessary labor, we are induced to make the people pay a heavy tax which we might, in fact, term a license they must pay to eat cheap Florida oranges, or else buy Michigan hot-house oranges in order that the grower might make a few cents.

Such an unjust law designed to interfere as against nature's own wise provisions does not act to protect labor, as many people suppose it does; but, on the contrary, it acts to rob them of time and their just profits of labor by its increasing their labor unnecessarily, with

fraud also. It serves in its effect to practically veto a judicious application of human skill and labor that would naturally lead to the highest results, as from well-directed labor; but through its unnatural and forced effects, and its varied and intricate complications it is made to serve the purpose of a hideous instrument through which, as a manipulate, it serves to blindly rob our pockets of money, and that is an additional drawback which should help to bring its base pretenses into general disrepute, as we hope it will, as well as the millionaire rogues, who are virtually the authors of such principles and sentiments, yet this not being their worst.

Says the *New York Times* of August 12, 1877:—

"Is there deliverance? There seems to be but one remedy, *and it must come*—a change of ownership of the soil, and a creation of a class of land-owners on the one hand, and of tenant farmers on the other—something similar in both cases to that which has long existed, and now exists, in the old countries of Europe, and similar also to a system that is common in our own State of California. Everything seems ripe for the change [for a regular system of confiscation], half the farms in the country are ready to be sold if buyers would only appear. Few farmers can hope to provide their sons with farms of their own, and there is no place for these young men in the over-crowded cities."

And the *Times* further says: "And then we will begin a new era in agriculture, and one that seems very desirable."

Thirty years ago, California was earth's paradise for the poor man. The *N. Y. Times* may take courage, for since it published that article in 1877, the European capitalist has purchased large tracts of land, sufficient to make an empire, which could never be worked by its owners alone—tenants must work these lands, and the owners reap the profits.

In his works, volume 6, page 608, Thos. Jefferson says: "I sincerely believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to liberty than standing armies."

According to the *New York Tribune*, of October 12, 1883, in his speech before the Bankers' Convention at Louisville, Ky., in the same month and year, John Thompson, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, of New York, said: "In a panic, National Banks are quite sure to reduce circulation, and all specie currency takes to itself wings, and will reappear only when bankruptcy and forced sales have reduced prices disastrously." That is one of the systems of legal confiscation.

THE BANKER'S SECRET WAY OF GIVING (AS A PASS-WORD) OPEN INSTRUCTIONS TO CO-OPERATE TO MAKE A PRESSING PANIC.

John Thompson before an assemblage of bankers at Niagara Falls, in August, 1881, said:—

"The most important sign of a coming panic and revulsion is to be found in our trade balances with foreign nations. As over-prosperity has been hugely augmented by the importation of gold, so when the flow of the precious metals is from us, distrust will (or should) inspire contraction, and contraction will lead directly to inability to pay (mortgages, notes, etc.). Money not only becomes scarce, but it is absolutely gone."

The *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*, which is a staunch organ for the banks, in its issue of October 6, 1883, spoke in relation to Bank Notes and Government bonds as follows:—

"Mr. Knox, comptroller of the currency, is renewing his plan for the issuing of a three per cent twenty-four year bond. . . . This plan would be acceptable were the life of the bonds longer. Twenty-four years is too short a time. . . . Forty or fifty years would seem more practicable; and yet with the present tendency of wealth toward centralization, a long-time bond, in this country of 60,000,000 people—perhaps 70,000,000 in the near future—means the certain absorption of by far the greatest proportion by millionaires and banking-houses at the expense of the poor. All things considered, however, a '*perpetual debt is the safest.*' . . . One of its greatest boons (as in England) being the prevention of periodical tinkering of the currency."

Does not the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* have enough sense of honor left that will cause him to see that his proposed "perpetual debt" system would be more safe if put in the shape of "Greenback Bonds" without interest to "prevent periodical tinkering with the currency"?

We are surprised at the *Inter Ocean*, it is so *sharp*. It has lost all its sham cry for greenbacks. The following reflects the sentiments of that sheet to-day:—

"THE NATIONAL BANKS.

"Special Telegram to the *Inter Ocean*.

"WASHINGTON, May 28, 1884.—The Comptroller of the Currency, was asked to-day his views of the financial situation. He said he thought it had decidedly improved within the last few days. 'There have been no more failures in New York and none in the other large cities, and although the city banks have lost much of their country deposits, confidence is being rapidly restored, and these deposits will soon be restored.'"

INFLATION.—THE BANKS EXPECT A WHEEL-BARROW FULL SOON.

"What in your opinion could furnish the needed relief to the city banks?"

The Comptroller answers:—

"If Congress would pass the Mc Pherson bill which has already gone through the Senate, and been favorably reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, it would increase the circulation of the country more than $30,000,000, and afford immediate and permanent relief. It is the simplest and most available key to the financial problem, and would reach every National bank in the country, and add 10 per cent to their circulation." (Without any more bonds.)

"How could relief be immediate?"

"There are lying in the vaults of the Comptroller of the Currency $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 already printed for many of the banks. . . . If the bill should pass, this currency would be immediately available, and could be shipped upon request from the banks which have bonds deposited to secure their circulation" (without cost to the banks).

Says the *Chicago Times*, of May 31, 1884:—

"The greenback laborers really seem to think that their party has still something to live for. They have erected another platform in which they attempt to tell what that something is. They begin with a gracious expression of their approval of the recent legal-tender decision of the supreme court of the United States. . . . Just what the Indianapolis wing of General Butler's army may think they mean by what they say about "giving farmers and manufacturers money as cheap as bankers get it," probably no man will ever find out. When farmers and manufacturers want to borrow money, they have to pay for the use of it according to the state of the market. They would have to do the same if any quantity of the fiat money were issued, unless the government were to give it to them outright, or lend it to them, below the market rate [or at one per cent as banks get it] . . . The Indianapolis crowd, however, seemed to know better than that. Instead of saying that Congress was obligated by the decision to set the printing presses in motion at once, they contented themselves with demanding 'the issue of such money in sufficient quantities to supply the actual demands of trade,' etc. . . . But then government can afford to give us all a pension when it gets to manufacturing fiat money by the car-load. *. . . Paper-money inflation is a form of credit inflation, and invariably increases the evils attending."

Says the *Detroit Evening News*, of May 28, 1884:—

"The sole aim of the greenback party should be the abolition of the National Bank system."

Will the *Chicago Times* please tell its readers whether the banks get their printed notes (money) as a free gift from the government by paying the trifling tax on it to the government (a less tax in ratio than is ordinarily paid by other class of tax payers) or does the *Times* claim that the bankers get their notes or money as a remodeled greenback from the government, by paying an unprecedented low interest (one per cent per annum) to the government, and the banks thereafter made exempt from all further liabilities under taxation, either by State or National authority? Some of the hot-headed National bank officials stubbornly

refuse to expose themselves by answering this question to their opponents. Will the *Times* condescend to answer it and oblige its many thousand honest, but deluded, readers?

We hate to believe that the *Times* will disgrace itself by an effort to smother the real truth in this matter through open falsification, or by crooked reasoning; neither, like a greedy, dishonest, mankind-hater in his bank parlor, utterly refuse to answer an honest, important, and civil question, which concerns all mankind, and which we have a perfect right to know so long as we are twice taxed for his (the banker's) exclusive benefit—one tax through the agency of the government, and a second tax by the banks direct. We must have some kind of money, and so we pay at the banker's toll-gate, a protective tax on money, as on imported goods, as a fair sample of protection.

The great philanthropist, Peter Cooper, in his appeal said:—

"I would suggest that Congress at once assume the inherent sovereign prerogative of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. . . . Surely the people, and the people only, have a natural right to all the advantages, emoluments, or income that may inure from the issue of either one dollar bonds with interest, or ten dollar notes without, based upon the faith and credit of the nation."

A leading Democratic Journal, the *New York Herald*, under date of October 20, 1883, said:—

"In the event of a crisis produced by the (banks on account of the) depreciated silver coins, the greenback or legal tender will embody the second danger, as that too must be depreciated (lowered in value) . . . The almost absolute necessity of dealing with this question, by 'removing' these dangers (or eye-sores to the banks)—for they are 'removable'—and that too (to be done) by comparatively simple remedies (bribery). To suspend the coinage of silver, and to repeal the legal tender quality of the greenback are (by the bankers) the most rational solution of the question."

PLATFORM WORK, 1884.

Says the *Chicago Times:* "The National greenback convention (at Indianapolis) concluded its session at 8 o'clock to-night, (May 29, 1884) after a protracted sitting by the nomination of Gen. Butler for president, and Gen. A. M. West, of Mississippi, for vice-president. . . . A minority report presented by Geo. O. Jones of New York, and signed by the delegates of six States, recommending the establishment and perpetuation of a National currency that will enable Americans to do business independent of foreign aristocracy" (which implies greenback home protection).

The 10th plank of the majority report, as adopted, reads, in part, as follows:—

"10. The question as to the amount of duties to be levied upon various articles of import has been agitated, quarreled over, and has divided communities for nearly a hundred years. It is not now and never will be settled, unless by the abolition of indirect taxation. It is a convenient issue always raised when people are excited over abuses in their midst. While we favor a wise revision of the tariff laws, with a view to raising revenue from luxuries, rather than necessaries, we insist that as an economic question, its importance is insignificant as compared with financial issues."

The second plank of the platform adopted by Minnesota Democrats in State Convention, on the same day and date as above, reads, in part, as follows:—

"2. That the present tariff is a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense. . . . It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the process of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue."

Says the *Chicago Times*, of May 31, 1884:—

"The greenback laborers have ideas about some other things than fiat money. They denounce monopolies. They denounce Congress for giving public lands to corporations. . . . Perhaps the most remarkable deliverance in the Indianapolis platform is the one relating to the

tariff. . . . . It is true that panics have occurred under both high and low tariffs. Although some progress has been made in the reduction of duties under the Clay compromise, yet the tariff was still high at the time of the panic in 1837. At the time of the panic of 1857 the tariff was comparatively low. Again in 1873 the tariff was high, though a 10 per cent reduction had recently been made on certain manufactures, a fact of which the beneficiaries of protection have never ceased to make the most. So far, therefore, the Indianapolis historical statement is correct in the main. But not so much can be said for the rest of it.

Says the *Detroit Evening News*, of May 28, 1884:—

"The tariff plank to be as beautiful a straddle as either of the old parties could wish were they manufacturing a tariff plank for themselves."

PART SEVENTEENTH.—USURPATION.

CAN THE OVERGROWN MILITIA THROUGH THE BRIBERY OF THE GOVERNORS BE JOINED TO THE STANDING ARMY FOR USURPATION?

A NEW MILITARY ORDER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9, 1884.—Fifty-four commissioned officers of the Illinois National Guard met in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol yesterday pursuant to a call of the officers of the Second Regiment, for the purpose of forming an organization and discussing questions of interest to the order. The convention organized by electing General E. B. Hamilton, of Quincy, President, and Captain Grant Lasher, of Chicago, Secretary, after which a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The name of the organization is to be the National Guard Association of Illinois, and the object is to encourage and perfect a militia system within the State. A committee on legislation, the most important feature, was provided for. All commissioned officers of the active militia of the State are eligible to membership, while the Governor, all ex-Governors and all ex-officers who have served three years are eligible to honorary membership.

SOUTH BEND ERA, 1880.—The moving, training, marching, and countermarching of State militia throughout the country means the heavy lead and cold steel business as sure as day follows night. No one need be deceived. These things are the prophecies of war, not the indications of peace. The young men who are charmed by the regalia, the splendor and the paraphernalia of arms into the ranks of the militia may at any time be called upon to shoot the life out of the friend or brother who protests against the starvation policy of soulless and conscienceless corporate power.

INDIANA MILITIA, Dec. 1882.—The report of Adjutant General James R. Carnahan to the Governor for the two years which he has held the office shows that in that period there have been organized thirty infantry companies, five companies of artillery, and one cavalry company, and the entire militia force of the State has now a regimental organization, three regiments having been already constituted and fully officered, and the officers of another regiment will soon be chosen and commissioned. The Fourth Regiment will be composed of companies in Lagrange, Knightstown, Peru, Francesville, and Valparaiso.

To remove more doubt as to the ultimate object of the overgrown militia, we append the following from President Arthur's message of Dec. 4, 1882:—

"I invite the attention of Congress to the propriety of making more adequate provisions for arming and equipping the militia than are afforded by the act of 1806, which is still upon the statute books. The matter has already been the subject of discussion in the Senate [not the House of Representatives] and a bill which seeks to supply the deficiencies of existing laws is now upon its calendar.

TROUBLE AT NEW IBERIA.

To the Chicago *Times*.

New Orleans, May 24, 1884.—[Special.] A disturbance feared there, growing out of the contest over the judgeship of the Twenty-first judicial district. Both candidates—Theodore Fontillieu (Republican) and Fred Gates (Democrat) claim to have been elected at the election last month, and charge fraud against the other. Gates yesterday received his commission from the Governor, and has gone to New Iberia to open court there. The supporters of Fontillieu declare they will not allow him to do this; and as most of them are armed, a serious riot is feared. To prevent this, the Governor has ordered the militia from this city to the scene of the expected disturbance. The Louisiana field artillery has been ordered to hold themselves in reserve, and will be ordered to New Iberia if rioting should take place.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

New Orleans, May 24.—[Press.] The Republican State Central Committee today adopted the following:—

Resolved, That this Committee place the seal of condemnation upon the method employed in some parishes of this State to defeat the will of the people and candidates duly and legally elected.

The following resolution was also adopted:—

That it is the sense of the State Central Committee that Republican members of the legislature use their best efforts to secure at the same time an investigation of the frauds committed in behalf of the Democratic party at the late general election.

GATES TO BE SEATED.

To-day the adjutant-general ordered a battalion of the Washington artillery and a battalion of the Louisiana field artillery to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice to the scene of the trouble at New Iberia.

Last week, the senate committee, considering the petition and memorial of Gates, reported impeaching Fontillieu, who is a Republican. Fontillieu's friends declare they will not allow Gates to preside in the district, and the State authorities have determined to seat Gates by force, if necessary.

TROOPS IN READINESS.

One hundred men of Washington artillery start to-morrow with one field piece and small arms.

THE TROOPS RECALLED.

New Orleans, La., May 25.—Three companies of the Washington artillery, consisting of 102 men, started for New Iberia this morning, but returned to the city this afternoon, the orders to proceed having been countermanded.

VOORHEES IN THE SENATE.

"A vast money corporation, the most gigantic on earth, is aiming to centralize within itself all the powers of this government over the currency, and consequently over the entire trade and business of the American people. That corporation, the National Bank Association, possesses already a combination of powers inconsistent with the safety of free government, and we have seen it within the past year clutch at all the remaining powers connected with the subject of the finances. The holders of privileged capital are also uttering their battle-cry for the future. Their demand for a strong government is now heard on every hand. No one need mistake their meaning. A strong government, in their estimation, is one in which the people are deprived as far as possible, and the farther the better, of all power to control public affairs. A call for a strong government to-day in our midst has the same meaning it has had in all the ages of the past. The strength which I wish my government to have is to be found only in the hearts of a free, self-governing people, inspired with a love of country because of its just and equal laws."

Referring to Senator Voorhees' opposition to the banks and the probable effect of such opposition on his political future, the New York *Tribune* says:—

"Senator Thurman, it will be remembered, took the same course several years ago, and the next result is that Mr. Thurman is no longer a senator."

In a letter to General Washington, Jefferson said: "Hamilton's system was formed from principles diverse from liberty, and was calculated to undermine and demolish the Republic. Through these plans taken together, is to draw all the powers of the Government into the hands of the general legislature, to establish means for corrupting under the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of subverting step by step the principles of the constitution which he has so often declared to be a thing of nothing which must be changed."—*Jefferson's Works, vol. 3, p. 461.*

Chicago *News*, May, 1884, says:—

"Jay Gould said to a reporter: 'This disturbance is a senseless thing. Every one will see there can be no panic while the banks stand together.'"

Is it right for the banks and railroads to produce panics and riots to necessitate a standing army near all our large cities to compel the people to submit to outrages of the grossest nature?

New York *Tribune*:—

"The time is near when they (the banks) will feel themselves compelled to act strongly. Meanwhile a very good thing has been done. The machinery is now furnished by which, in any emergency, the financial corporations of the East can act together at a single day's notice with such power (military power) that no act of Congress can overcome or resist their decision."

James A. Garfield said:—

"I believe that the fame of Jefferson is waning, and the fame of Hamilton waxing in the estimation of the American people, and that we are gravitating towards a stronger government. I am glad that we are."

President Jackson, in his veto of the United States Bank, said:—

"The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency which they are able to control from the multitude of corporations with exclusive privileges which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more careful in your States, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will in the end find that the most important powers of government are bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations."

The *Chicago Times* of 1882 says:—

"It is the opinion of some well-informed and thoughtful army officers that the time is rapidly drawing near when the Indian will have so far been civilized, or exterminated, that the army will have no occupation on what is now called the frontier, and that the chief use of the army thereafter will be to aid the civil authorities in maintaining order. . . . after a few years, troops will be stationed near all our large cities, and employed to preserve the peace when violence is threatened on too large a scale for the police."

In 1861, an article appeared in the *London Times* in which occurs the following statements:—

"In most nations this feeling [land hunger] is strong, but in the British population the love of land [*other people's land*] is powerful in the extreme. Our colonial wars are *simply wars for land.* We fight for land in New Zealand, at the Cape, and wherever we settle."

CHICAGO, March 9, 1882.—In your issue of March 7, relating to the strike at the Union Rolling mills, your article says: "As for protection from the militia, anything of the sort proved to be utterly out of the question. The citizen soldiery was never more disorganized than it has been during the past few months, . . . I can say that, as commander of the Sixth regiment, I have never been called upon to learn if my regiment could render any assistance if required, and if I had been, could have informed the party that we stood ready at any and at all times to be called out whenever and wherever we were needed; we mustered 250 men on twenty-four hours' notice a few days ago, and have 3,500 rounds of ammunition on hand, and would only be too happy if an opportunity would present itself, so we could have a chance to use them—and convince the public what the militia amounted to.

Very respectfully, etc.,
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON,
Colonel Sixth Regiment Illinois National Guards.

The above is taken from the *Chicago Tribune.*

The Government says to monopoly, "What you cannot accomplish with your money we will tax the people to furnish you with a military force to offset any number of men (slaves) that resist your demands.

"We propose to enforce the one-man power in your behalf.

"We will increase the State militia to meet this growing demand," after the following fashion which is a historic fact.

The Muskegon (Michigan) strike reached serious proportions May 4, 1882. A squad of Pinkerton's police, numbering 27 had arrived from Chicago, and military companies were under orders. Gov. Jerome was at the city to look the matter over.

Hallam, the historian, of England, says:—

"As the increasing opulence of the privileged classes continued to meet the eye, men became more miserable. The rural population, formerly active, robust, and energetic, sank in vice, idleness, and ignorance, or perished in want amidst the riches they had themselves created. As single proprietors came by degrees to buy up whole provinces, and as huge capitalists were amassing riches wholly disproportionate to the capacity of man, the once numerous and respectable middle class disappeared in beggary and serfdom.

"The accumulation of overgrown private wealth tended to enslave the masses, for labor, either of artisans or husbandmen, being sparsely in demand, they were compelled to exchange their liberty for bread.

"Others become voluntary slaves, as the more fortunate become vassals to powerful lords, for the sake of his protection."

NOT A LOST CAUSE.

JEFF DAVIS BELIEVES THEY WILL YET EARN A VICTORY UNDER A DIFFERENT POLICY—WITHOUT CHATTELS.

Special to the *Chicago Daily News.*

ROME, Ga., May 15, 1884.—There is to be a military encampment of State troops here in July, and arrangements have been made to make it a revival of military spirit among the young men of the South. Among those whose presence was promised was Jefferson Davis.

In his letter, Mr. Davis says:—

"To see the veterans of the war for State sovereignty and the sons of those who so nobly maintained the cause, would be to me a pleasure of which it is with sincere regret I find myself deprived. Borne down by overwhelming numbers, Southern resistance to wrong and usurpation proved unavailing; but, believing as I did and do, that the cause was just, we were but asserting the eternal truths on which our fathers founded American independence, and which sooner or later I hope and believe the American people will reassert—I cannot admit that ours was a lost cause. It may not be—I hope it never will be—necessary to vindicate the cause by force of arms."

Mr. Davis hopes that the people will bow quietly to the millionaire yoke, and not act up mean so that they will need to shoot down part of them.

Mr. Davis does not want to hurt anybody if he can help it, even when he fired on Fort Sumpter.

The Indianapolis City *News,* April 14th, 1884, says:—

"The republican convention of Saturday showed the extent of perfection which the machine has reached. It has been improving very rapidly for several years, and has now attained a high state of efficiency. The management of the Republican party of this city is now entirely in the hands of the professional politicians, whose sole idea is to work it to individual profit. Each year fastens their control more securely, and so it will continue until some live issue comes into politics, which will make the spoils of office secondary to the aims or principles of a party. Whether that is likely to come soon is a problem which few will find themselves able to grapple with. There is no sign of it now. The disposition to care very little who is nominated grows. People see that no matter who is elected, the offices are "worked for all they are worth," and taxes are increased, while official duty is done no better. It has made no difference to the tax payers whether Democrats or Republicans have held the county offices here.

DETECTIVES.

Cincinnati *Enquirer*, April 12, 1884.—Said Mr. Robert Pinkerton to a reporter for the New York Mail and Express, as he sat in a comfortable easy chair in his office in Exchange Place:—

"The first detective agency in this country was founded by my father, Allan Pinkerton, in 1848. From a humble beginning, the business has been extended, until to-day our firm has offices in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The men who work for us are from all classes and conditions of society" (thieves, blacklegs, cut-throats, and assassins, included).

"When Napoleon III. was at the height of his power, 'The Service of Public Safety,' as it was then called, became a mere political machine for executing the wishes of the nobility. After his death an effort was made to purify the service."

Says the reporter:—

"Are detectives employed to protect ladies wearing diamonds at parties or the theater?—Yes, it is customary for wealthy ladies to employ detectives to guard them, whenever they appear in public wearing costly gems. You will find my men at nearly every fashionable wedding, reception, party, or even funeral, that takes place in this city. They go to the weddings dressed as guests."

We acknowledge valuable service from some detectives, of course, for it would be a bad wind that would fail to blow good to somebody. In all kindness we would like to ask Mr. Allen Pinkerton how he learned, or how others were able to learn, that French detectives, whose work is in the dark (except as they shake their rattles occasionally, like a serpent in the grass), were used as a part of a usurping political machine to carry out and permanently fix a despotism. They work in secret like horse thieves, and cannot more easily keep all their tracks covered to avoid suspicion at least. But what shall we call as evidence or proof against them? Have we not the same right to bring the same charge against American detectives to-day. I, for one, do now declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that there is a vast army of detectives mustered in, and at work to-day in the United States in the sole interest of rich men, who are aiming at usurpation to establish a monarchy; and their plotting, lying and persecutions are becoming unendurable.

I have a chain of facts and circumstances to justify me in believing as I do. Meanwhile, we cannot hope to convict any one person, and hold him responsible for the acts of the whole gang. In hunting those who have no criminal charges to answer for, one detective whom we called "Jumbo," and who acknowledged his profession, and claimed he had lately quit the business, he gave me many facts which I pinned him down to answer, as my first raid against detectives. He said that when they have no particular charge they dare hold them for, the signal is, "Look out for him," and "never let up."

Now then, to give you as good proof as one can reasonably expect in this direction, we will give you what the Associated Press Dispatch said in regard to the arrest of Dennis Kearney, as follows:—

"The policy of arresting any person who indulges in repulsive language (to rich men) will be pursued until the agitators are either locked up or cowed down. (See page 321.)

The closing resolution of the first Republican convention held in the United States, reads thus:—

"*Resolved*, That we inscribe on our banner, Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men, and under it we will fight on, and fight ever, until triumphant victory shall reward our exertions."

IN THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIAN POLICE.

"In Russia, every one who has the misfortune to fall into the hands of the police as a political offender, no matter how trivial his offense may be, is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a lost man. The preliminary detention is made at the arbitrary pleasure of the prosecution, which in Russia is another name for the police. They can arrest and detain whom they will. No blame attaches to a mistaken arrest. On the contrary, the more arrests, the greater the merits of the prosecutor. For instance, at the time of the trial of the "hundred and ninety-three" in 1878, there were, over and above this

number of the accused, about one thousand four hundred persons arrested. Of these, half were set at liberty after a few months, but the remainder were kept in prison during the whole four years that the case lasted.

"The normal penalties for political crimes are ten years at the galleys for a single speech, or for reading or preserving a proclamation. And whenever a prosecution follows an outbreak, the tribunal receives special orders to aggravate the penalties so as to make 'a salutary example,' and the verdicts become legal assassinations of the most monstrous character. The lad Rosovsky was condemned to death and actually hanged at Kilev on the 5th of March, 1880, for merely having in his house a proclamation of the Executive Committee. The same judgment was passed on the student Efremoff for having lent a room in his house to two revolutionists, who were concerting a plan to escape without even taking their young host into confidence."—Stepniak, in the *Contemporary Review.*

Copied by the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, April, 1884.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL AND REPUBLIC.

(Paris Special Cor. of the *Alta*, Jan. 20th.)

"The French are a very industrious people — everybody seems busy — men, women and children. The streets are singularly free from boys; boot-blacks and news-boys are unknown; and I have seen none of the *gamins*, of whom I heard so much. None of that squalid poverty is visible on the streets which made London so saddening a sight. Everybody seems well fed, happy, and contented. Even the Blouses, that dangerous class in Paris that has overthrown so many French Governments, look very harmless as they are engaged in their regular work. When bread becomes scarce, they become dangerous.

REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.

From the *London Telegraph*, February 7, 1880.

To sad and sober minds, the thought might occasionally occur that, as Aristotle prophesied, more than twenty centuries ago, democracies have an irresistible tendency to merge in plutocracies; and that the existence of opulent families in Republican States, leads naturally in a few generations to a craving for monarchical institutions, with their enobling titles, their aristocratic distinctions, and, as Thomas Jefferson phrased it, with "all the tinsel glitter of the effete old world."

"We must leave Mr. Thurlow Weed to reconcile himself as best he may to those growing tendencies towards monarchy, among his compatriots of both sexes, which cause him so much anxiety. . . . The bones of Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin might well rattle in their graves, when it is announced by an American citizen of high repute that plush, powder, and liveries, have a tendency to reappear in New York."

It would alarm him still more were he aware that every American of reflection, who comes to England uplifts his voice against the mischief of universal suffrage.

The American Government is still just strong enough to discharge such functions as rightly belong to free countries. It cannot, however, be inopportune to remind our trans-Atlantic kinsmen that New York is rapidly conforming to the type of London and Paris, and that forms of government are inadequate to shape or mold the fundamental traits of human nature. Satirists will one day arise to point out, after the manner, but rarely with the vigor of Juvenal, that young New York is developing the vices and fashions of ancient Rome, and that "Republican simplicity" is a dream.

Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, says:—

"I say, come on with your schemes of confiscation, and irredeemable currency, under universal suffrage; and if you are sufficiently frank in proclaiming the doctrines of your ring-leaders, then, under military necessity, and even here in the United States, we must get rid of universal suffrage, and we shall. [Applause.] Rather than allow these things, we will have one of the fiercest of civil wars. [Prolonged applause.]"

Senator Sharon says:—

"We need a stronger government. The wealth of the country demands it. The capital of the country demands pro-

tection; its rights are as sacred as the rights of the paupers who are continually prating about the encroachment of capital, and against centralization. We have tried Grant, and we know him to be a man for the place above all others. He has nerve. As President, he would be commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and when the communistic tramps of the country raised mobs to tear up railroad tracks and to sack cities on the cry of "bread or blood," he would not hesitate to turn loose upon them canister and grape. The wealth of the country has to bear the burdens of government, and it should control it. The people are becoming educated up to this theory rapidly, and the sooner this theory is recognized in the Constitution and laws, the better it will be for the people. Without bloodshed, and rivers of it, there will be no political change of administration. The moneyed interests of the country for self-preservation must sustain the Republican party. The railroads, the banks, the manufacturers, the heavy importers, and all classes of business, in which millions are invested, will sustain the supremacy of the Republican party. To avert fearful bloodshed, a strong central government should be established as soon as possible."

R. G. Ingersoll, when referring to our president, said:—

"We want the man whom we elect for our head (ruler) to have the Army in one hand and the Navy in the other, and to execute the supreme will of the supreme people." (He means millionaires.)

THE CONSTITUTION DEFECTIVE.

TROOPS AND THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1884.—The Mail and Express to-day publishes a two-column interview with General Grant on the political situation. The interview was held yesterday before the news of his financial difficulties of Wall street reached him. General Grant was found in his office at the corner of Broadway and Wall streets.

"Can you point out any existing defects in our Constitution, and suggest remedies?" says the reporter.

"Yes; there are several amendments that would be of advantage; make the presidential term seven years instead of four. I would suggest another amendment, such as I recommended when I occupied the executive chair, which was to the effect that in the event of a failure by Congress to pass any regular appropriations, in one year, then, appropriations corresponding with those of the previous year be continued until such time as the appropriation may be passed." (This would serve to insure army supplies to help sustain the monarchy in case a new Congress should refuse to vote supplies for that purpose.)

"In reference to the Electoral Commission, General, what truth is there in the stories that you had massed troops in the Capitol at Washington with a view to preventing any attempt to inaugurate Tilden?"

"It is true I had directed General Sherman to have his troops in Baltimore and other points near Washington, so they could be brought there on telegraphic notice in case of a riot or disturbance. There was not a soldier in arms in Washington at the time." (Cæsar was assassinated to prevent his reaching his army stationed only outside of the walls of Rome.)

Beecher, in preaching on monopolies, said:—

"There are five or ten men who control 10,000 miles of railroad. If need should come for a president who would favor the railroad monopolies, it would take only five pockets [of the five millionaires to bribe enough Governors to hand over the State militia to the president of the United States] to put any man in the executive chair. Out from New York run three or four roads, which are undeveloped dangers to the very existence of central government."

We extract the following from President Arthur's message of December, 1882:—

"As to the most probable length of terms and tenure of the official life, . . . it seems to be generally agreed (among the wealthy class) that whatever their extent, or character of the office holders, the one should be made definite and the other offices stable" (perpetual).

The Chicago *Times*, 1882, says:—

In an interview on the train coming

into Chicago, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt said:—

"But don't you run it for the public benefit?"

"The public be d——d. What does the public care for the railroads. Railroads are not run on sentiment, but on business principles. I sav that the roads which I have had anything to do with have generally paid pretty well."

"What do you think of this Anti-Monopoly movement?"

"It is a movement inspired by a set of fools and black-mailers. To be sure, there are some men interested in it whose motives are good, if their sense is not. When I want to buy up any politician, I always find the Anti-Monopolist the most purchasable—they don't come so high."

LINCOLN'S SECOND MESSAGE.

In those documents we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the legislative boldly advocated with labored arguments to prove that large control of the people in the government is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

It is assumed that labor is only available in connection with capital. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work without their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. It is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as that, nor is there any such free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the highest consideration. No men living are more to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, when surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all their liberty shall be lost.

We will now give you some sworn testimony concerning the reconstruction of the Union. (See page 126 of the report of the joint committee of 1866.)

"Colonel Orlando Brown was sworn." (Examined by Mr. Howard.)

"If they (the former slave owners) had an opportunity, would they reduce the negro again to slavery?"

"If I can believe their assertions, I should hardly think they would."

"I think they would prefer (as they assert) to hold him by their laws, etc., in a situation which would be slavery in effect, but not in name, so as to have the benefit of his labor without the responsibility of supporting him."

"Does not that smack of a piece of Yankee ingenuity?"

"Why, sir, in that respect they out-Heroded Herod himself."

"Suppose the Freedmans' Bureau were discontinued, and the troops withdrawn (from the South) what would be the treatment of the Secessionists toward the black people?"

"By vagrant laws, and by availing themselves of the ignorance of the negroes in the making of contracts by getting them in debt and otherwise (wrong them), they would place them, I think, in a worse condition than they were in when slaves.—I speak of the majority." (The testimony continues in that way.)

The *New York Herald* says:—

"Our people please themselves with the fancy that they are free because they have the right to meddle a little with the politics now and then. In conventions, in legislatures, and in similar places they chatter and twaddle and scream like so many crows and jays over the eternal principles of freedom as secured in the political fabric, and meanwhile the great economical facts of life—the facts which are, and always were, the really shaping and controlling forces in the political destinies of a people, sweep rapidly and certainly forward on lines that indicate

the will and movement of a despotic spirit. In that movement a great collision with the popular will is in preparation."

About the year 1880, Rev. H. W. Beecher, in one of his sermons, said:—

"I am glad the Behemoth [people, we suppose, he means] is being yoked. Morally, I am sorry; but intellectually, I am glad."

In a letter in 1872, Horace Greeley wrote as follows:—

"We have stricken the shackles from four millions of human beings . . . by practically reducing the working population, white and black, to a state of serfdom. While boasting of our noble deeds, we are careful to conceal the ugly fact, that by our iniquitous monetary system, we have practically nationalized a system of oppression, which, though more refined, is only less cruel than the old system of chattel slavery."

When Greeley was a candidate for the presidency, he said:—

"There was a time when the National Banks were a necessity, but that time has long since passed away. Against something better and cheaper, the banker and bondholder will protest, and the monied interests will oppose my election to the presidency."

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